

Annual Report and Supplement

OF THE

PACIFIC SOCIETY

FOR THE

SUPPRESSION OF VICE

Prevention of Cruelty to Children
and Animals.

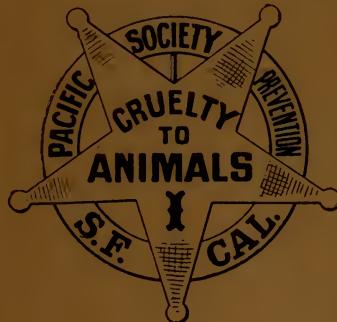
FOR

1898 and 1899

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY:

A. & K. BUILDING, 14 MCALLISTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.



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NOTE—Read Supplement following page 70.

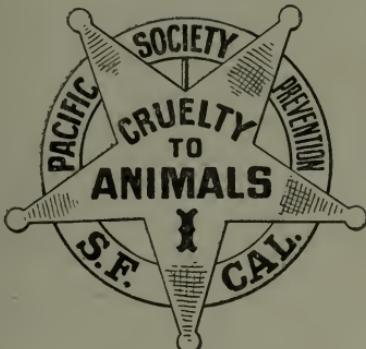


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1900.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

PACIFIC SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

1900

PRESIDENT
LOUIS S. KAST

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L. R. ELLERT	GEORGE JENNINGS
WM. J. BIGGY	ADAM GRANT
J. COUGHLAN	P. F. NOLAN
SYLVAIN WEILL	R. J. TOBIN
ANDREW CARRIGAN	GERALD J. FITZGIBBON, M. D.
V. P. BUCKLEY, M. D.	JOHN PARROTT HAYNE
C. J. I. DEVLIN	JAMES R. KELLY

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LOUIS S. KAST	T. J. LENNON
M. STEIN	M. OTIS

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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

PRESIDENT
LOUIS S. KAST

VICE-PRESIDENT
W. SCHEPPLER

SECRETARY AND MANAGER
FRANK J. KANE

TREASURER
BANK OF CALIFORNIA

COUNSELOR
T. J. LENNON

SECRETARY'S REPORT 1898.

*To the Stockholders and Members of the Pacific Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children
and the Suppression of Vice.*

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby submit for your consideration my report for the year commencing Dec. 1st, 1897 and ending Dec. 1st, 1898.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Complaints received	1135
Investigations	1098
Arrests	178
Prosecutions	92
Convictions	72
Dismissed by Court	12
Dismissed by Consent	8
Referred to Societies and Individuals	63
Advice given	145

PROSECUTIONS

Vagrancy	76
Cruelty to Children	12
Cruelty to Animals	3
Failure to Provide	18
Battery	4
Insanity	5
Selling Liquor to Minors	2
Seduction	2
Rape	2
Sodomy	1
Incest	2
Lewd and indecent act	3
Having in possession obscene literature	2
Keeping for sale obscene literature	2
Keeping house of ill fame	74

SEIZURES OF OBSCENE LITERATURE AND PICTURES

Obscene Photographs, (Mounted)	462
" " (Unmounted)	816
" Negatives or Plates	166
" French Transparent Cards	39
" Paintings, (Oil)	13
" Books, (Manuscript)	10
" " (Reading matter)	10

PENALTIES IMPOSED

Day's Imprisonment	38 years, 10 months, 23 days
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CHILDREN INVOLVED

Number of Children Involved	1390
" " Relieved	580
Placed in Public Institutions	323
Returned to Parents and Relatives	110
Placed in Families	26
Children's Hospital	11
Guardianship Obtained	21

CASH STATEMENT

RECEIVED

On hand December 1st, 1897	\$ 87 60
Annual dues	875 00
Contributing dues	37 00
Life Membership (3)	150 00
" " (balance in full)	30 00
Donations	111 00
Animal badges	16 00
Telephone use	1 20
Total	\$1307 80

SECRETARY'S REPORT

DONATIONS

Jere. D. Sullivan.....	\$ 20 00
Bibo, Newman & Ikenberg	5 00
Dunsmuir & Sons.....	5 00
Buckingham & Hecht	5 00
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....	5 00
A. F. Morrison	5 00
Langley & Michaels	5 00
Butler & Halden	5 00
Central Coal Co	5 00
Harry Unna Co.....	5 00
Joseph Sloss.....	5 00
Dr. A. T. Leonard	5 00
Dr. John Gallwey.....	5 00
A. Ruef	5 00
Sherwood & Sherwood.....	5 00
Dr. J. H. Barbat.....	5 00
John Reid.....	2 50
J. J. McDade	2 50
Haas Bros.....	2 50
A. Vignier	2 00
Mrs. E. Plancich	1 00
Miss E. A. Cleveland	50
Rev. J. A. Grant.....	5 00

DISBURSEMENTS

Services.....	\$ 575 00
Office Rent.....	240 00
Sundries	225 50
Telephone Company	70 30
Commission to Collector	59 50
Fuel and Gas.....	7 00
Printing (including annual Report).....	60 00
Rebate on Animal Badges.....	10 00
Rubber Stamps	6 00
Supplies for Office	4 95
Type Writist	11 00
 Total	 \$1257 30
Balance on hand December 1st, 1898.....	\$ 38 50

MEMBERSHIP

Number of Life Members on roll, December 1, 1897	19	
Number of Life Members elected in 1898	3	<u>22</u>
Number of Annual Members on roll, December 1, 1897	247	
Number of Annual Members elected in 1898	44	<u>291</u>
Number of Contributing Members on roll, December 1, 1897 ..	45	
Number of Contributing Members elected in 1898	6	<u>51</u>
Number of Annual Members dropped in 1898	53	<u>364</u>
Number of Contributing Members dropped in 1898	14	
Number of Annual Members died in 1898	5	<u>72</u>
Total number of members on roll Dec. 1, 1898		<u>292</u>

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. KANE,

Secretary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

This society shall be known as the Pacific Society for the Suppression of Vice, Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, and its objects shall be the promotion of the public morals and the removal, as far as possible, of all corrupting influences and to prevent cruel and inhuman treatment of children, animals and human beings.

ARTICLE II.

The control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Five Directors, and the officers shall be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney. The Secretary shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall have the power of selecting fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents from the membership of the Society. The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, sign all necessary documents and warrants ordered drawn on the Treasurer.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the Society; keep true and accurate books of account and copies of letters sent in behalf of the Society; send out all notices of meetings, attend the same personally, and keep the minutes thereof and of all meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall assign and fix the corporate seal of the Society to all communications officially sent and other documents; countersign warrants ordered drawn upon the treasurer; collect all moneys and dues and pay the same over to the Treasurer immediately, except the sum of fifty (50) dollars, which he shall retain to meet contingent expenses. He shall make a monthly report of the business of the Society on the second Wednesday of each month, and an annual report on the second Wednesday of December of each year, and shall perform such other duties as may at any time be requested of him by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, and shall pay the same out only upon warrants drawn and properly signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and keep true and accurate books of account, and submit a correct statement of the year's business of the Society at the annual meeting thereof, and to the Board of Directors at its regular monthly meeting.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be appointed, at the first meeting of the Board of Directors, a Finance and Auditing Committee, whose duty it shall be to pass upon all bills, and to examine and report upon all of the books and reports of the officers of the Society at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary and the Attorney of the Society shall be the only officers thereof who shall receive any compensation, which compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall give bonds in an amount to be fixed by the Board of Directors, who shall approve the sureties thereon.

ARTICLE VIII.

The regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at the office of the Society on the second Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called at any time by the Secretary, upon the written request of the President or of three members of the Board of Directors. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held at the office of the Society on the second Wednesday in December of each year, at the hour of 8 p. m. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars, United States gold coin, by any person elected by the Board of Directors, shall constitute the person so elected a member of the Society, and the payment on like conditions of fifty dollars shall entitle the person so paying to life membership. The payment of an annual subscription of at least one dollar by any person shall constitute said person a contributing member of the Society. The Board of Directors may, for good and sufficient reason, elect persons as honorary members.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll-call.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Reports of officers.
4. Communications.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Nominations and elections.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Miscellaneous business.
10. Adjournment.

The By-Laws may be amended as provided by law, and notice of the proposed change must be given at the meeting preceding the one on which it is to be acted upon.

SECRETARY'S REPORT 1899.

*To the Stockholders and Members of the Pacific Society
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and the Suppression of Vice.*

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby submit for your consideration my report for the year commencing Dec. 1st, 1898 and ending Dec. 1st, 1899.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Complaints received	1068
Investigations	1018
Arrests	109
Prosecutions	94
Convictions	68
Dismissed by Court (cases pending from '98 inclusive)	108
Dismissed by Consent	21
Referred to Societies and Individuals	72
Advice given	58

PROSECUTIONS

Vagrancy	81
Cruelty to Children	10
Cruelty to Animals	5
Failure to Provide	14
Battery on Child	3
Insanity	2
Seduction	3
Rape	5
Lewd and indecent act	2
Exhibiting obscene pictures	1
Keeping for sale obscene literature	3
Keeping house of ill fame	7

SEIZURES OF OBSCENE LITERATURE AND PICTURES

Obscene Photographs	155
Obscene Business Cards	1080
" French Transparent Cards	564

SECRETARY'S REPORT

PENALTIES IMPOSED

Day's Imprisonment 28 years, 5 months, 17 days

CHILDREN INVOLVED

Number of Children Involved.....	1321
" " Relieved.....	473
Placed in Public Institutions	240
Returned to Parents and Relatives	105
Placed in Families	21
Children's Hospital	8

CASH STATEMENT

RECEIVED

On hand December 1st, 1898	\$ 38 50
Annual dues.....	824 50
Contributing dues	62 00
Life Membership.....	85 00
Donations.....	112 00
Animal badges.....	52 00
Total.....	\$1174 00

DONATIONS

Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....	\$ 10 00
Norton Tanning Co.....	5 00
Bibo, Newman & Ikenberg Co.	5 00
Dr. T. P. Botkin.....	5 00
Dunsmuir & Sons.....	5 00
Buckingham & Hecht.....	5 00
Redington & Co.....	5 00
Del Monte Milling Co.....	5 00
Langley & Michaels.....	5 00
O'Conner, Kelleher & Co.....	5 00
Butler & Halden	5 00
Dr. A. T. Leonard.....	5 00
Joseph Sloss, Jr.	5 00
A. Ruef	5 00
Harry Unna Co.....	5 00

DONATIONS—(CONTINUED)

Flinn & Treacy.....	5 00
Dr. W. B. Coffey.....	5 00
J. J. McDade.....	2 50
Gavin McNab	2 00
A. Vignier	2 00
Wheeler & Wilson.....	1 00
S. H. Frank & Co.	1 00
Hapham & Jansen.....	1 00
A. F. Morrison	2 00
Dr. W. C. Riley.....	1 00
Frank Clough	1 00
Dr. J. H. Masson.....	1 00
Geo. D. Collins.....	1 00
Franklin K. Lane.....	1 00
Haas Bros.	2 50
Cash	1 00
Wm. R. Doxey.....	1 00
J. A. Filcher.....	1 00
 Total.....	 \$ 112 00

DISBURSEMENTS

Services.....	\$ 585 00
Office Rent.....	240 00
Sundries	182 10
Telephone Rental.....	69 65
Commission to Collector.....	57 55
Printing.....	1 25
Books of Record.....	6 75
Gas.....	4 85
City Directory.....	5 00
Rebate on Animal Badges.....	4 00
 Total.....	 \$1156 15
Balance on hand, Dec. 1st, 1899.....	\$ 17 85

MEMBERSHIP

Number of Life Members on roll, December 1, 1898.....	20
Number of Life Members elected in 1899.....	2
	—
Number of Annual Members on roll December 1, 1898	233
Number of Annual Members elected in 1899.....	56
	—
	311
Number of Annual Members dropped in 1899	52
Resigned.....	5
Died	2
	—
	59
	—
Number of Contributing Members on roll December 1, 1898...	37
Number of Contributing Members elected in 1899.....	31
	—
	320
Dropped from roll in 1899.....	4
Died	1
	—
	5
	—
	315

RECAPITULATION

Number of Life Members on roll December 1, 1899.....	22
Number of Annual Members on roll December 1, 1899	230
Number of Contributing Members on roll December 1, 1899 ..	63
	—
Total Number of Members.....	315

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK J. KANE, *Secretary.*

SPECIMEN CASES

Our assistance was requested by Mr. Daniel Healy, the officer of the Sacramento Humane Society, in the capture of a man accused of assaulting a seven-year-old girl and giving her a loathsome disease, and then with the assistance of a woman deserted the child in Sacramento.

The circumstances are these: Bennie Loy, aged 9 years, and Alice Loy, aged 7 years, brother and sister, were brought to this city by a fake religious order called God's Regular Army. The boy was given to a man named George Englehart, who claimed the title of Captain in the army; the girl was given to a woman, Mrs. J. A. Clark, who bore the title of Major in the army. These two worthies came to this city from Portland, Oregon, where Englehart was a wood-chopper, and the woman was a religious campaigner throughout the Webfoot State. The parents of the two little unfortunates were separated for many years. The children were placed in the Oregon Children's Home in Portland, Oregon, by their mother prior to giving them to the Reformists. When they reached this city they located at 618 Merchant street, where they opened a barracks and started out begging for the poor. During our investigation of their methods we discovered that the poor consisted of themselves, Englehart, Madame Clark, and the two children, a man named Stillwell and his wife and two children. They canvassed the merchants for money, provisions and clothing. In their wanderings they met a man named George Spurgeon Duggan who was running a similar concern at 210 Grant avenue in the basement. His hobby was the Army of Jesus Christ. They pooled issues and God's Regular Army was transferred to 210 Grant avenue. It was there that the little girl, Alice Loy, was assaulted by Duggan. The girl informed her custodian, Major Clark, of what had occurred. The result was a withdrawal of the Regular Army to Howard and Fourth streets, in the basement of a drugstore. Duggan subsequently took up his head-

quarters at 870 Howard st. The ruined child remained with the woman Major Clark. Nothing had been done to bring the scoundrel to time for his dastardly crime. All parties remained silent. The child's condition continued to grow worse. No medical attention was given her. Her condition reached that stage that demanded the attention of a physician and that would mean exposure. Major Clark determined to get rid of the child and thus save disgrace. She suddenly left this city one evening for Sacramento. The following night one of her religious frauds, a man named Weiss, left 513 Howard street (which place was a rendezvous of the army of which Major Clark was the head) and went to Sacramento with the afflicted child. He was to have met Mrs. Clark at the depot in Sacramento, but they did not meet and Weiss was obliged to go to a lodging house and there he occupied the same room and the same bed with the child. During the night he endeavored to desert the child, but she awakened and her cries brought other lodgers to the room, when he again retired with her. Next day he wandered about the streets in Sacramento and accidentally met Mrs. Clark. They separated, he taking the girl with him. Late in the afternoon he called at a house on P street and asked if a certain woman lived there. The lady who met him happened to be of another name and had lived in the house since it was built. He said he was disappointed and asked if he could sit on the porch a while, as he and the child were very tired. She consented and asked him his trouble, when he told her that he expected to meet the lady he inquired for there as she had given him this address.

The good woman told him that she would take care of the child while he made a further search. He consented, but he never returned. Hours passed and the lady discovered the child's trouble and notified the Humane Society. Mr. D. Healy responded and removed the child to the Sisters' Hospital, where Dr. C. D. McGettigan examined the child and pronounced her ailment one of a loathsome nature. She gave the name of her traducer to the doctor, and the officer immediately came to this city and in conjunction with our Secretary arrested Duggan. He

made so many contradictory statements that we charged him with rape and he was held to appear before the Superior Court by Judge Low, where he was subsequently convicted by a jury and he received a sentence of thirty years in the Folsom State prison, where he is now serving his sentence.

Duggan was engaged in the religious work for ten years. He was five years in the Salvation Army. Then he branched out for himself and started the Army of Jesus Christ, in which he was the General, in fact the whole organization was in himself. He said the reason he left the Salvation Army, he saw it was an easy way to make a living and money. He could be the General and do as he pleased. He would go about the mercantile community and sell twenty tickets for one dollar, each ticket on its face would be good for one meal or one bed. Rarely were these tickets presented or taken up for the reason the General found it more economical to move the barracks of his army than to pay rent. In this way he made money. He would sell some days \$5 worth of tickets. He never bought anything; it was always donated. His rent was very little, what he did pay, and what he made selling tickets was practically clear gain. With him went the army. It was never heard of after his arrest. Major Clark's Regulars had similar methods. Captain Englehart and Mrs. Major Clark made a strong legal fight for the possession of the two children over whom our Secretary asked for letters of guardianship before Judge Slack. The Judge after hearing all the evidence gave our Secretary the letters.

The boy was placed in the Youth's Directory and his sister is now in a school in Grass Valley. The boy when in charge of George Englehart was obliged to sleep with him in the barracks on a tick of straw with insufficient covering. The army could not afford bedsteads but had a few plain boards for the purpose. Their coats sufficed for pillows and ventilators for their sleeping quarters were not necessary.

You can imagine how the boy was neglected when in the three months he was with the wood-chopper he had not a bath nor a change of underwear and socks. He had none. He would be

sent out to the restaurants and eating places and bakeries for food that had been discarded. Twice a day he and his sister would have to do it, otherwise if they refused, they would be beaten, and if they were not successful in getting considerable they would suffer as well. The object of having the children with them may strike the reader who is not posted on the methods of this class of mendicants as peculiar. The object is simply pecuniary. The presence of children under such circumstances makes the appeal stronger and generally more successful for the cause through sympathy for the little ones. They were always instructed to ask for the poor. They got the children for no other purpose than to use them as beggars. The exposure given these fake religious bodies was the means of driving their leaders from the city. Englehart went back to wood-chopping in Oregon, Major Clark also returned to the Webfoot State, where she deserted her husband. Weiss was never heard from. The Smith family, also a factor in the Regular Army, had a very unsavory name, disappeared after figuring in the Police Courts here for a few months. Stillwell and wife started another easy living society on Polk street under the name of the "Union Mission." It might be well, while writing on this subject, to give the reader some inside history of the methods of these fraudulent societies who go about soliciting alms for the poor. A few of the Coxies get together and rent a basement or ramshakle house, beg a few old bedbug beds and blankets, hang out a sign indicating a home for the weary. One calls himself General, the other Captain, and they begin a canvass for subscriptions, clothing and provisions. They agree to put the money in bank. The General deposits in his name; finally they get prosperous, a row occurs and the General draws what is to his credit and decamps. Then the other fellow pulls down the sign, moves to another part of the city and begins over again, but takes a new district for his collections, and so it goes on, the people permit themselves to be gulled into subscribing to these so-called religious concerns that are controlled by the indolent, the vicious and the drunkard.

Mrs. Tranquilina Espinoza resided at 1416 Powell street with her two children, Guadalupe, aged 4 years, and Felicitas, aged 3 years, attention was called to their neglected condition by people living in the same house. The mother of the children had been away from them for thirty-six hours on a debauch. Her two children in the basement were found locked up in a room lying on the floor with an old soiled quilt under them for a mattress and another quilt over them. They had no clothing on at all. Their bodies were covered with sores and vermin and very much emaciated. We removed the children to the Receiving Hospital for the night, being obliged to wrap the quilts about them for covering; the few rags they did have were so soiled and torn that they could not be used for wear. As the ambulance drove up to remove the babies their mother appeared with a male companion staggering under a load of wine. She had been in a near-by cellar drinking and carousing for nearly two days. We arrested her and charged her with being cruel to her children and drunk. The next day she appeared in Court. Judge Mogan desired to see the condition of the children. They had to be carried into Court, they being so sore and emaciated they could not walk or stand. She was convicted and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction. We placed the children in the Children's Hospital, where they were for several months. When cured they were placed in the Infant Orphan Asylum, South San Francisco. Further investigation proved that she would go away for three or four days at a time and leave the children locked up in their room. The landlady had to force the door several times to give them food and drink. The children were in the room we removed them from for five months without leaving it. Nothing to eat was found in the room except beans and they were not cooked, but there were half a dozen empty whisky bottles and a large demijohn of claret wine and that we destroyed.

Fred Quilica, 7 years of age, lived at No. 632 Broadway street with his parents. He would go about the streets picking up decayed fruit and cigars and cigarettes that had been discarded and

eat them. He was vicious and some days he would chase his playmates about the streets and would throw anything he could lift at them; he would climb telegraph poles like a cat and snarl like a dog; would swear like a trooper; would bite people on the street and strike at them; would break the windows in his father's house just as fast as the old man could replace them; he would take a great delight in running between the legs of pedestrians and upsetting them on the street. When the person would regain his equipoise there would be a foot race, but the youngster would always win out for the reason that he always took precautions to have scattered around the entrance to his hiding place orange and banana peelings and when he would reach the roof of his parents' abode, he could look down upon the other contestant in the race with perfect safety and still further enjoy himself at the fellow's discomfiture, floundering on fruit peelings on the walk below. Our attention was called to his case. We took him before the Lunacy Commissioners and after mature deliberation they decided he was insane and ordered that he be committed to the Ukiah Asylum for the Insane. It required a special and constant attendant for him for several months before he became sufficiently subdued to warrant him being left alone. He was subsequently transferred to the Home for Feeble Minded Children at Eldridge, Sonoma County, where, under the careful training of the Superintendent, Dr. A. E. Osborne, he is improving. His parents state that at the age of five months he became afflicted with fits and notwithstanding constant medical attendance on him he continued to grow worse, and finally we stepped in and placed him where he should have been long before.

Many complaints were made against Italians who conduct cheap wine cellars in the Italian quarter, who made a practice of selling wine to young boys; and one in particular located at Sansome and Green streets, where young boys had been seen drunk by the score. James Ellis, age 10 years, was finally apprehended by us while under the influence of drink. We had information

that the boy got the drink in a Mrs. Biagini's place; but he denied it. A watch was placed on these places and resulted in the arrest of several of the grog sellers. The Court before whom they appeared thought a reprimand was sufficient and allowed them to go. The action of the Court was evidently appreciated for the reason we did not receive any more complaints from that source and reliable people in the neighborhood said the boys had left that vicinity.

Margaret G——, a 12-year-old girl, was arrested by the police. She was living in a Mission-street lodging house with a 14-year-old boy named Schaffer. Judge Conlan committed her to the Magdalene Asylum. He revoked the commitment a few hours later and permitted her to go with her mother who had lost complete control over her. It is evident the Court did not have much interest in the girl's welfare when he permitted her to return to the same evil conditions from which she had been rescued.

Louis Mattie, a worthless and depraved specimen of humanity and a vicious creature too, conducted a harem at 633 California street commonly known as the Vallejo House, and also a lodging for the gilded damsels who found street walking in the vicinity a profitable business under the eyes of the vigilant and efficient patrolman. Prior to entering into the lodging house business on California street he conducted a saloon on Clay street. Before he became a dispenser of choice wines and liquors—imported from the cheap wine cellars of the city, and imported cigars from the precincts of Chinatown—he was a rover with four children in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums. The only mother the little ones ever knew was the good Sister of Charity under whose care they were placed by our Secretary, their mother having died some years ago, her death being hastened by the brutal treatment of Mattie. By a chance acquaintance with a woman he learned she had between \$2000 and \$3000; he married her; she gave him money to start a business; he opened the saloon referred to; they

took up their residence on Green street in a very nice flat; she furnished it and told him she would be happy to take care of his children. Thinking the children would be better off with their own people our Secretary consented to a release of them. They got along nicely for about a month, when the brute instincts in the man became manifest. He would go home at night, or rather in the early hours of the morning, beat his wife and swear at her in the presence of his children. She appealed to me. He said he would give up the saloon business and go into the lodging house business, and asked me not to take his children from him. He took the house as described above, took his children from their comfortable home on Green street, and placed them in the lodging house where he carried on disgracefully with lewd women in the presence of his children, the eldest one being a girl 12 years old. He would compel her to associate with and sleep with those vile creatures. His wife reported his conduct and investigation proved the truth of her statements. We removed the children and placed them with the good women who had cared for them before. He succeeded in getting every cent of money the poor woman had on the representations that the property would be in her name. But she was deceived.

The Dockerell family, consisting of man and wife and three children—1, 3 and 5 years respectively living at 20 Commercial street, were complained of as drunkards and neglecting their children, etc. When we reached the house we found the Sheriff there in the act of evicting the family, the mother being absent on a debauch. We removed the children and placed them in the Infant Asylum at South San Francisco. The father, being a cripple, consented to the transfer. Subsequently the mother visited the asylum and ran away with the children. Her whereabouts were not discovered until she again went on the rampage on Minna street. We arrested her for cruelty and placed the children again in the asylum. She was given thirty days in jail for her neglect.

A pitiful case of destitution was discovered by us at 1743 Market street, in the rear. A woman named Dennie lying in bed ill for two weeks with no assistance other than that given by her six-year-old child. Her husband was in jail for committing battery on her. There was no medicine and the only food consisted of potatoes and one loaf of hard bread that had been given her little girl in a near by restaurant. She had remained there without making her case known to anybody until a business man in front informed us of the case and he thought she was destitute. She told us she belonged to the Salvation Army, but she did not want them to know her husband was in jail for beating her. We notified the Army. They took charge, placed the woman in the hospital and took charge of the children until she recovered. When they were returned to her, work was obtained for her. The brutal husband when released, disappeared. She worked, provided for her children and was happy away from the monster, called husband.

A six-weeks old baby boy, Willie Anderson, lay in a filthy bed in Room 25 of the Montreal House, 1300½ Stockton street, neglected by its unnatural mother from 9 p. m. to 11:30 a. m. the following day, she being off on a debauch with some of her companions. The poor baby was of premature birth and illegitimate, and was covered with sores and when we found it it was nearly dead. We removed the baby to the Receiving Hospital, where it revived under the treatment it received. On visiting the room later we found the creature called mother, arrested her and charged her with cruelty. William Anderson, a barkeeper with whom she was living, came to her aid and bailed her out. An order was made by a Judge that the baby be given over to her. She got drunk on the way to a lodging house on Bush street where she left the baby with a woman of her own kind for an hour. She did not return until the next day, when she learned that the body of her child was in the morgue. The case was of that kind that had a saloon pull or influence if you please, and was continued from time to time and

finally dismissed in Department 4. Anderson and the woman walked into the Court one day and declared they were married. We presume in the opinion of the Judge the fact of getting married was sufficient punishment for the woman for the cruel treatment of her baby, treatment that caused its death.

It was only a babe.

A complete opium layout was found in her room under her bed. She was known in different parts of the city by the names of Sadie McFall, Lillie Budd and Cora Stocking.

Annie B. Affeltranger, five years old; parents separated; father went to Shasta County; left the child with wife; she became the consort of a man at 1205 Stockton street, and kept her child with her. We removed the child and placed her with a woman who at one time had charge of the child until the father returned to the city. The case was explained to him and he was satisfied to leave the child where we had placed her. It developed in the investigation that he placed his wife in a public house on DuPont street until about nine months ago, when she rebelled at leading such a life and left him. While she was leading a life of ill repute they resided at 2117 Chestnut street. This information was supplied by the wife. When confronted with it he denied it. Steps were being taken to prosecute him for placing his wife in a house of ill fame, when both husband and wife disappeared, leaving the child behind them. The lady with whom she was placed, acting under our instructions, refused to give her up to them. The child is still with the lady and she treats her as if she were her own.

A pathetic case of a woman who, at one time, and only 10 years ago, was a most beautiful woman, and one of the best dressed women on the promenade, a Mrs. Robertson who lived at 603 Baker with her two small children, Robert, aged 3 years, and Ellen, aged 2 years. She became a slave to drink. She would lock herself and

children up in her house for days at a time, and when she would emerge it would be for drink or to go to town on a spree. She invariably took her children with her and would not return before the small hours of the morning, and then in a coupe under the influence of liquor. On one occasion she was observed by one of our members staggering along Geary street at 11:30 p. m. with her two children. He called a hack and placed her and the two children therein and sent them home. He learned her name and address and reported the same to our Secretary, but it was impossible for him or any one else to gain admittance to the house, except a certain attorney. He was expected at a certain time each evening and was always admitted.

A few weeks later she was arrested on O'Farrell street at 11 p. m. by the police. She was endeavoring to enter the Alcazar Theater at the time of arrest. She was booked for drunk and her children were placed with the matron at the prison. The following morning we served guardianship citation on her before she left the prison. She was sufficiently sober then to be discharged and was permitted to return to her home with her children. A week later the hearing of the guardianship proceedings came on before the Judge of Department 10. She failed to appear. There was some doubt as to the paternity of the children. Our Secretary was anxious to clear up the doubt and asked the Court to issue an attachment for her. It was served by the Sheriff. When we reached the house it was locked and after one hour's wait her little boy opened the door to see, as he said, if the officers had gone away. We found the unfortunate woman lying on a bed prostrated. Half a bottle of whiskey by her side told the story of her prostration. She rebelled and would not go with the officers. The patrol was summoned and it required the efforts of three strong men to remove her from her room. She appeared before the Court a few hours later, and owing to her condition nothing was elicited other than her husband was a mining man in the City of Mexico. She had not seen him for many years. Her sister, a respectable woman who lives in Kern County, and who had not seen her for ten years, was present in

Court and asked for letters of guardianship. Our Secretary withdrew his application and permitted her to be appointed and take the children to her home. Her sister had many photographs of the lawyer friend of Mrs. R—— and she declared he was the father of the children and should be made to support them. That as far as she knew Robertson was a myth. Mrs. R—— was removed to the Home of the Inebriates by order of the Court, where she recovered and is now drifting about the tenderloin district in this city. She said upon being removed from the house that we had come in time as she had intended killing herself and her two children. She was generally known as Mrs. Briggs.

The subject of this article, Lillian A—— is now 8 years old.

Our secretary was appointed the guardian of her and also of her brother.

The parents separated when the children were infants, owing to the mother's excessive intemperance and lewd life. Our secretary was compelled to remove the children many times from her custody in cheap lodging houses, where she was consorting with the depraved specimens of humanity of both sexes. The children would be obliged to remain up until midnight as a rule, for the pleasure of their mother's visitors. Their bed would be made on the floor, their mattress would be a few comforters and an old blanket would be thrown over them, if that did not suffice for covering the coats of the mother's consorts would be used to create a little warmth for the unfortunate babies. Imagine the the little innocents sleeping in a room 6 x 8 filled with the fumes of cigarettes, opium and liquor and rarely ventilated. Many relatives of these children lived in this city, but as usual did not want to be identified with the case. I secured homes for both children. Lillian became a beautiful child after she was with the good lady a few months where she had plenty of sleep and regular hours and the very best of treatment. They became very much attached to each other.

The subject of this article is a Japanese, Chiyo by name, 16 years of age. Our Secretary received information that she was an inmate of a Japanese house of ill fame, at 3 Brooklyn Place and that she wanted to be released. In company with Dr. E. A. Sturge, of the Japanese Mission, 121 Haight Street, Mr. M. Miyakawa of the Japanese Society of California, Mr. F. C. Boden, our Secretary's able and efficient assistant, all went to the den of infamy and rescued the unfortunate girl and placed her in the Presbyterian Mission Home, at 920 Sacramento Street in the care of that kind and amiable lady, Miss D. Cameron, who is the most zealous and indefatigable worker in the interests of these poor, friendless chattels, our Secretary has ever met in his many years of humane work in this city.

Our Secretary and Mr. Boden were obliged to carry the poor creature from the den to the Mission a block away. She was so overcome with fear, that her master would take her from her rescuers that she completely lost control of her limbs, but once in the Mission she regained her strength and being assured by her Japanese Christian friends that she was safe from the grasp and influences of her keeper she told how she was taken from Kobe, Japan, by her keeper, K. Toda, brought to this Port and landed without any detention whatever by the authorities. She was placed in a Japanese lodging house, corner of Sacramento and Stockton Streets for about 10 days, when she was taken from there and placed in Toda's house of ill fame and forced to adopt a life of shame. She rebelled, when she was kicked and beaten by Toda and compelled to sit at the little wicket in her crib and solicit Chinese visitors day and night.

One day a friendly Japanese peddler of notions heard her crying, moaning and begging to be taken away. His information led to her rescue.

After placing Chiyo in the Home. We sought the keeper Toda. He had taken alarm and was secreted by his fellow keepers in the vicinity. At 1 a. m. we found him and he admitted being the keeper of the den we removed Chiyo from

and said she belonged to him that he had paid \$300 for her in Japan. We took him before the girl at the Mission, where she identified him as Toda, her keeper, and who had brought her from Japan and put her in the den we removed her from.

Our Secretary arrested him and booked him for procuring for the purpose of prostitution and placing a minor in a house of ill fame.

Both cases were tried before Justice Groezinger, acting Police Judge, sitting in Department 2. After several weeks trial by piece meal Toda was acquitted. During the hearing it was proved by the defense that the defendant was not the Toda who brought the girl from Japan. There arose a complication and the Judge gave the benefit of the doubt to the defendant and dismissed that case, which was proper.

But, for the placing and keeping the girl in a house of ill fame the decision was not a proper one. However the Judge took this case under advisement for several days' before he gave a decision. Immediately upon the decision being rendered, our Secretary obtained a warrant in Judge Mogan's Court for Toda for keeping a house of ill fame. But he had left for parts unknown. His den was found closed and the other inmates had scattered to other hovels close by. He is now in the interior of the State, and is said to be engaged in the same business. Chiyo is still in the Mission. She can now speak the English language and perform household duties and do sewing and is perfectly contented and happy and the ladies in the Mission are delighted with her and she with them. Such is the work of this society and the Presbyterian Mission Home, at 920 Sacramento Street.

The police would not go to the pains of rescuing a girl under such circumstances and there is no other home or institution in San Francisco. where girls of this class could be placed except the Presbyterian Mission Home.

Mrs. Mary Manning was complained of as drinking to excess in her basement home on Trenton Street. Upon investigation she was found asleep on the floor. Her two children, a boy of 8 years and a girl of 5 years, hiding under the only bed in the dwelling and a young girl, who had a home in the northern part of the City, lying on the bed asleep. She also had been drinking.

Both were placed under arrest. Mrs. M—— being charged with cruelty to children and a charge of drunk was placed against the girl. Judge Coulan dismissed both cases. Mrs. Manning remained in jail several days before she was discharged, to sober up. The children were placed in the Youth's Directory.

Julius Moisat, tired of supporting his wife and three children, and went to live with a notorious woman a few blocks from his home. Officers of the society repeatedly warned him of the consequences if he did not make some provision for the support of his offspring. He did not heed the warning. He was arrested and convicted and sentenced to the House of Correction for 6 months. He is now providing for his family.

Geo. J. Gethings a shoe clerk was arrested for omitting to provide for his two little babies. Judge Mogan convicted him and released him on his own recognizance for 10 days to make provision for his children. He was accused of living with a frail damsel named Rose Finch, alias Maxwell, at 501 Post Street, and he admitted it.

Judge Mogan ordered that the woman be arrested for vagrancy. A warrant was issued by Judge Mogan and she was found in Room 11 and had the cheek to announce herself as Mrs. Gethings when our Officers asked her name.

Judge Conlan released her on her own recognizance and she was never seen again by the authorities who wanted her. Gethings made a few payments and he decamped.

Edna and Irene C——, aged 3 and 5 years respectively were found in a Stockton Street lodging house by our esteemed assistant, Mr. F. C. Boden, where they were suffering for food and clothing. Their mother was lying on a bed in the room and with her a soldier, both under the influence of liquor. Children were in the same bed. The condition of the bed cannot be described in these columns. She and the soldier were placed under arrest. She was charged with cruelty to her children and he with being drunk. The following day in Court relatives of the woman appeared in her behalf and requested the Court to suspend judgment. He however convicted her and permitted her to go on her own recognizance for 30 days. The children were placed in Mount St. Joseph's Asylum. The soldier was discharged. He claimed that she solicited him on the street.

Patrick Murphy, the father of six children failed to provide for them. He left home and took up his abode in a notorious lodging house on Sixth street and began to dissipate.

His wife appealed to this Society to compel him to provide. He refused to do anything and a warrant was issued for his arrest. When he appeared in the Police Court, his wife did not know him, he had changed so quickly from a large, healthy man to a besotted, dirty looking fellow, a typical tramp in appearance.

He was allowed to go on his own recognizance for 30 days that he might get work and give his family some money. At the end of 40 days, he had not done anything. A bench warrant was issued. He was again brought before the same Judge who gave him 6 months in the County Jail. He was, only a short time ago, a dry goods clerk and had worked in a number of the large retail houses and was considered a good salesman.

Geo. W. Baily, a broom factory employee liked the company of others other than his wife and child to that extent that he forgot to provide for the child. When his wife would call at

his place of employment he would offer her 10 cents, one time he gave her 35 cents. A warrant was issued from Department 1 for failure to provide. He was arrested and convicted and ordered to pay \$15.00 per month by Judge Mogan.

His employer assured the Court that he would keep the money out of his wages every month and pay it over to his family.

W. A. Sculley and a woman who passed as his wife were engaged in publishing and selling obscene pictures on the top floor of the Brunswick lodging house at No. 148 Sixth street. Our Secretary and his officers raided the place and made the largest seizure that was ever made in this city in one place. Sculley had negatives that were 25 years old; he had been accumulating them for that period of time. He and his wife would put them up in albums, each album would contain about 50 pictures of the most obscene nature. These would be sold for \$2 50 and \$5 each. Saloon keepers were his principal patrons and some restaurants. These people were engaged in this nasty business for years, and at the same time associating with respectable people who had families of children. They had the pictures framed and hanging on the walls of their rooms; their trunks were full of them; bureau drawers, chiffoniere drawers, baskets standing in the middle of the floor of the bedroom filled with them, and even in the drawer of the kitchen table several score were found. All of the work was done in the rooms they occupied. Arrested both Sculley and wife and charged them with publishing for sale obscene photographs. The woman was convicted and fined \$25. The husband was discharged. When our officers went to the room Sculley was absent; his wife offered to sell as many as we wanted and asked 50 cents a piece for the mounted photos. That is what convicted her. The officers had completed searching the rooms when Sculley came in. He was surprised, but would say nothing that would incriminate himself. The property seized filled a large trunk and was, after the woman's conviction, destroyed in the furnace of the City Hall.

E. D. Dake was arrested for not providing for his 4 year-old daughter, Eunice. Judge Mogan found him guilty and ordered him to pay \$15 a month. His attorney pleaded that he could not do so. The Judge told him he would have to go to jail if he did not. He was divorced from the mother of the child and six weeks later married again. The custody of the child was given to the mother and alimony. He fought against paying the alimony in the Superior Court, alleging he was not receiving any salary in his father's place of business. The old man would have people believe that his son was dying and could not earn a salary; that he gave him a room and board and a few dollars to spend. If he was physically and financially able to marry again and spend a few dollars that his papa gave him, Judge Mogan thought he could support his helpless offspring and he made him come to time. Some months later Dake had the Superior Court case reopened to get some relief from the order of Judge Mogan, but he fared badly there. Judge Dunne ordered him to pay more alimony per month than was ordered at the time of divorce, costs of court and counsel fees, amounting to a few hundred dollars. The case was permitted to stand for several months and when it came up before Judge Murasky (who had succeeded Judge Dunne in that Department) for contempt of Court in not complying with the order of the Court, counsel for plaintiff did not show that the defendant had the ability to comply with the order of the Court at that time and the result was a dismissal of the action and the discharge of the defendant.

If this man had been brought up immediately before Judge Dunne on contempt proceedings he would have paid the money before he would suffer going to jail. At least his considerate father would have paid it for him because it had been proved he had the ability to do so.

Any man who would not support his child under any and all circumstances is a scamp and a degenerate.

Hugh Freil and his wife Maggie lived in a hovel in the rear of 32 Tehama street with their four children. One day a complaint was made that Freil and his spouse had been on a spree for nearly three weeks. The children were without food and generally neglected. The Society's officers upon arriving at the hovel called home, were met by Freil and wife and a battle ensued with the result that the officers retired. Such missils as stove lids, fire-wood and a few cobbles were used by the Friels against the officers. With re-inforcements and the patrol wagon a second attempt was made and the belligerents were placed in the patrol and charged at the City Prison with cruelty to their children. Freil received sixty days and his wife thirty days to sober up.

The poor children were almost naked and their bodies were much emaciated for the want of food. No food was found in the house, but plenty of empty whiskey and beer bottles were in evidence. The children were placed in the Youths' Directory. Subsequently letters of guardianship were issued to our Secretary for the children. If these children had been permitted to remain with their unnatural parents, a few years hence the boys would have been inmates of some jail or reform school and the girl would be beyond any doubt in the Magdalen Asylum. Before our attention was called to the case the two eldest boys would be sent out by their parents to take provisions and fuel where they could get it and no questions would be asked when they brought it home. This should demonstrate to the reader the nature of our work in behalf of helpless children and we trust that our efforts will be appreciated and recognized.

Complaint was made to the effect that a little orphan girl, Marguerite P——, was living with a family in the 1500 block on Clay street and was cruelly treated. After many weeks of investigation a lady was found who volunteered to tell all she knew about the child's inhuman treatment. With this information our Secretary went to the house and obtained an interview with the child who, in the presence of the woman with whom she was

living and her son, accused the woman of beating her, knocking her down, locking her up in dark rooms for hours at a time and putting her on a bread and water diet for three days for trivial offenses such as is expected of all children.

The woman denied all the child's charges; said she was an infernal liar and made her appear as an imp of the devil. A score of people who had boarded in the house, and who had left owing to the cruel treatment of the child, were then looked up and their statements corroborated the child's accusations. The woman had taken the little girl from an institution in this city where she was placed after the death of her parents, both having passed away in the County Hospital. She was appointed guardian of the child. She was given her choice of two propositions, to resign as the guardian and give the child over to the custody of our Secretary or go into court and fight a revocation of her letters of guardianship. She knew this meant exposure and she resigned. Our Secretary removed the girl and placed her in a family where she has had the opportunity of going to school and has proved a very tractable child.

The madam's resignation was placed on record and our Secretary then became the child's guardian.

Complaint was made that a 17-year-old girl was in a house of ill fame at 14 Belden Place. Our Secretary and his assistant called there and was received by the damsel herself. In her the officers of the Society recognized a young girl, Jennie M—, who was in the house under the name of Blanche Donovan, and whom they had arrested two years before while making appointments with strangers on the street. At that time she was given over to her parents on condition that they would keep her off the streets and away from evil associates, but they signally failed to do so, for here she was in a notorious house.

Our Secretary arrested her for vagrancy; also the man who put her there, as she alleged at the time of her arrest, and the mistress of the house, Miss Judith (real name Louise Pinnos), was

subpoenaed as a witness. The trial developed, by the testimony of the girl's mother, that she was in her nineteenth year. A few months prior to this time the girl was before a Police Judge for commitment to the Magdalen Asylum. The mother at that time swore the girl was but 17 years and she was committed, but she secured her release a few weeks later. The girl and her lover were convicted of vagrancy by Judge Mogan, however, and ordered to appear for sentence.

Pending the sentence the girl was allowed to go with her mother by consent. She then made a statement that the lover did not place her in 14 Belden Place; that she went there herself, and the Judge very properly gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt, and with the consent of the prosecution dismissed the case against him and allowed her to go with her mother on her own recognizance for thirty days. Her conduct proved good and the case was subsequently dismissed.

In the matter of the mistress of the house she testified that she was the keeper of the house and that it was a house of ill fame. Judge Mogan ordered her into custody and ordered that a charge of keeping a house of ill fame be placed against her. She was convicted and fined \$50 by Judge Graham, which she paid into court immediately.

Our attention was called to a family living in the 2200 block on Van Ness avenue. A widower by the name of James R— lived in a dilapidated house there for several years with his six children, ranging in age from 7 years to 16. Neighbors complained that the children never went to school and the only girl in the family, aged 14 years, had not been seen outside for months. Investigation of the interior of the house was made difficult for the reason that every door and window was locked and bolted and the old fashioned outside shutters were fastened tight. Our officers met one of the little boys one day and for a nickle he squeezed himself through a broken window and let the officers in.

The condition of the house was amazing. Everything was in confusion and filth at every step. The girl was found in a dark room. She explained the reason she did not go out—it was poverty. Her father several months before failed in a little grocery store and was discouraged. She was proud and did not want any one to see the house. But there was no excuse for such dirt. The fact of the matter was that she was too lazy to do the house work.

The result of the investigation ended in the application for guardianship of the children. The evidence given in the case proved the father an unfit person to have the care of his children. He would leave his home at midnight and return at 6 or 7 a. m. He was seen in the company of prostitutes on the streets in the small hours of the morning and had not done any work for many months. He could not give any good reason for his midnight perambulations. To his credit there was no testimony that he was a drinking man. Our Secretary was appointed guardian of his children.

The two boys, 7 and 9 years respectively, had never been to school; they could not read nor write. Pending the hearing of the guardianship matter he sold the old house for \$5 and moved to Broadway. The Society's action seemed to have instilled new life into him. He recovered his grip and soon after got employment in a California street store as porter. His oldest son and his second oldest son, both of whom had been working and supporting the family up to this time, still continued to lend assistance. It was shown that between the father and sons a nice living could be made. An application was made for the return of the other children. Our Secretary voluntarily returned to him all his children and they are living comfortably and apparently happy with an income in the aggregate of \$70 a month.

R. C. Clapp and wife, living at 503 Bush street, are the lessees of nine cribs on Bacon Place. These cribs are rented for the purpose of prostitution. Our Secretary arrested them for "Letting

a tenement for the purpose of prostitution." The case of Mrs. Clapp, alias Asuna Agapita, was tried in Department 3 without a jury.

The prosecution put up a strong case. Three inmates testified that the cribs were used for immoral purposes; that they paid Mrs. Clapp, and sometimes Mr. Clapp, from \$2 to \$5 a day; also produced the Assessor's books to show that all the personal property in the cribs was assessed in her name.

Clapp in defense of his wife went on the stand and swore that he was a broker; that he was the lessee of the cribs Nos. 2 to 18 on Bacon Place; that he rented them and his wife had nothing to do with it. Prior to the arrest of this woman she attempted to evict three prostitutes from cribs 14 and 18 for the purpose of putting two French women in whose lovers had paid Clapp a few hundred dollars for rent of these cribs in advance. The Judge of the court took the case under advisement for several days, when he dismissed the case against the woman and instructed our Secretary to arrest Clapp.

He was arrested. The prosecution demanded a trial by jury. It is very seldom in a criminal prosecution where the prosecution asks for jury trial, and that is only done when the prosecution has no confidence in the Court and this case was no exception. The following were the jurors who tried the case before the Judge of Department 3, P. C., April 28, 1899, since relegated to political obscurity:

M. B. Yost, hardware, Mission and Eleventh; J. Harris, 26 Sixth street, manager Empire Shoe Co.; Geo. B. Starr, 7 Ninth, restaurant; Martin H. Callahan, 1701 Mission, grocer; Thomas Broderick, 27 Ninth, grocer's clerk; Chas. Lincoln, St. Nicholas Hotel, barber; James Sadler, 126 Sixth, drygoods clerk; Harry Harris, 1338 Market, barber; J. Cummings, 1603 Market, clerk; T. Burke, 640 Howard, painter; W. E. Duboce, 2231 Market, plumber; G. H. Stevens, 38 Eighth, carpet beating.

Our Secretary was the complaining witness. Clapp had made a statement to him to the effect that he was the owner of the nine cribs above mentioned; that he was the first man who opened

houses of ill fame on Bacon Place; that he had invested about \$2500 in the fitting up of them; that he put women in them for several months and did not charge them any rent for the purpose of inducing others to come there; Quincy and St. Marys streets were lined with fallen women at that time; it was a good business proposition, and that is what he went into it for—to make money; that a year before he had given his wife a power of attorney to transact all of his business, and that power of attorney was still in effect; he said it was the best money making proposition in the land; the rent from each crib he said averaged him \$10 a day. This statement was ruled out by the court when it was offered in evidence. The Court also ruled out his evidence given in his wife's trial a few weeks previous to the effect that he was the owner of the cribs, that he leased the property and contracted for the building of the cribs; that he bought the furnishings the cribs were provided with. Clapp began civil suits against these women who testified against both him and his wife in the Superior and Justice Courts. Prior to the arrests of himself and wife to get possession of the premises at 14 and 18 Bacon Place, and also a suit for money due for rent of the same cribs, R. C. Clapp was signed as the plaintiff in all these court actions. The wise sage on the Bench barred the admission of this evidence. He did every conceivable thing he could to hamper the prosecution, and it was he who directed the arrest of Clapp. During the trial of Clapp a juror was observed to be on very friendly terms with the Bailiff, who was at the time the keeper of a notorious side entrance grog shop on Mason street, a resort for the disreputable of both sexes. The juror, who was also engaged in the same line of business in the Mission, during recesses of the jury would visit the saloons in the vicinity of the hall with the Bailiff. The juror had occasion to go to the toilet. The Bailiff was sent with him. Our Secretary's attorney in the case advised that he watch the Bailiff and report to him if he had any conversation with the juror or any one else. The Bailiff went into the apartment and closed the door. Our Secretary opened the door and saw the juror and Bailiff in conversation with each other; when

he attempted to put our Secretary out, a heeler of Clapp's, Becker by name, sneaked up and struck our Secretary on the ear and ran away. The blow was sufficient to stun him and it also split the lobe of the ear open. The disreputable Bailiff claimed the honor, as he called it, of having struck him. The case went on; argument made, and the jury retired to deliberate over Sections 315 and 316, Penal Code of this State, and determine if it was an offense to "Let a tenement for the purpose of prostitution." A disagreement was the result. Jurors *Stevens*, *Duboce* and *Cummings* were for conviction; the others for not guilty. The three gentlemen who had the manhood to stand by their convictions believed one of the masters of the white slaves on Bacon Place guilty; believed he did rent cribs to women where they could prostitute their bodies for filthy lucre for R. C. Clapp that he might be successful in his business proposition; that he might walk the streets garbed as a gentleman; that he might employ such Macquereau thugs as body guards; that he might employ slimy creatures as Becker to assault and injure, permanently if possible, a citizen who endeavored to enforce the law against them and cause them to lose a great deal of the lucre craved for from the unfortunate white women; that he might employ vagrant Macquereaux who live off the earnings of the fallen women who occupy his cribs and pay him \$90 a day for the privilege of selling their bodies for one dollar to each and every creature called man who may enter their cribs that he may be provided with money to influence decisions of court wherein he and his are interested; that is the kind of a broker he is; a broker engaged in the traffic of white women for immoral purposes. The day the jury disagreed the Judge set the case for the following Saturday that it might be set for trial.

That day he dismissed the case against Clapp, the Broker, and gave no reason for it. He did not give the counsel for the prosecution any chance to object. That was unfair to the prosecution. Our Secretary had labored for months to convict these disreputable creatures, but the Courts (Police) were all in favor of allowing these men to continue in business on Bacon Place, except Judge E. P. Mogan.

He is the only Judge on the Police Bench who had the courage of his convictions and that was demonstrated on two occasions, once when our Secretary arrested Clapp in the corridors of the City Hall for applying a vile epithet to him. Judge Mogan convicted him and fined him, and in the other instance when Becker, who assaulted our Secretary, was brought before him, it developed that some time previous Becker was surety on a straw bond and Judge Mogan discovered who and what he was and ordered him from the court room. Becker alleged bias on the part of the Judge and asked for a transfer of his case, which was granted and assigned to Department 2, P. C., Justice Groezinger acting as Police Judge.

The trial of Becker for Battery on our Secretary was a farce. It seemed to our Secretary a dismissal would result and it was dismissed.

The fact that the Judge of Department 3 had dismissed the unfinished case against Clapp did not deter our Secretary from further prosecution. He applied to acting Police Judge Groezinger for a warrant for Clapp for letting a tenement for the purpose of prostitution. After much hesitation, caused by the Clerk of the Court McQuaid, who endeavored to discourage the issuance of the warrant he signed it, but, failed to write Acting Police Judge under his signature. The omission was not discovered until the case was brought before Judge Treadwell for trial, when the case was dismissed and Clapp discharged owing to a deficient complaint.

The last of our evidence against Clapp went with the dismissal of this case and that ended our war on the lessees and inmates of Bacon Place. Our Secretary began gathering evidence against these brothels in October, 1898, and the last case was dismissed June 23, 1899.

Mrs. P—— and three small children, while en route to Nevada City from San Jose, became stranded in this city. Our Secretary found the unfortunates' condition as represented and secured the aid of the Associated Charities. They provided the necessary expenses and sent them on their way rejoicing. Her husband was an invalid in Southern California.

Mary Fitzgerald and Nora Lennon were sisters and were very old and destitute; they lived at 428 Clementina St., in the rear, for seventeen years and were supported by many charitable organizations. Their neighbors at last could not tolerate their behavior and appealed to this Society. When our Secretary visited the premises he found Mary lying on a pallet of straw and in a dying condition. She was immediately removed to the County Hospital, where she died the next day. Her sister was taken before the Lunacy Commissioners and committed to the Almshouse. Mary was a widow. When her husband died ten years ago he left her several thousand dollars, but it had all dwindled away many years before her death.

Katie and Lena G——, aged 14 and 16 years respectively, who did live in South San Francisco, told their parents they wanted to work out as domestics. They went, and were, as the foolish parents thought, working for a living. After they were away from home seven months the parents discovered that they were living in a notorious Sixth-street lodging house and were being supported by two married men. The girls were arrested and committed to the Magdalen Asylum during their minority. The men deserted their families and left for parts unknown before they could be apprehended.

It developed after their escape that they had been living with these two girls; during part of the time they were away from their homes and part of the time with their families.

Lillian Blanche J—— of the age of 6 years was removed by our Secretary from Room 1, 520 Pacific street, where her mother, who is a notorious woman was leading a life of shame in the immediate presence of the child. The unfortunate woman bears rather a checkered career. Her first husband, James Jennings, was killed in a saloon row in El Paso, Texas. She was the cause of the trouble. Then she drifted about the mining regions in Arizona and California and finally took up with a barber by the name of Monteverdi in Angels Camp. Another shooting scrape occurred over her between Monteverdi and a prize-fighter named Slater, who was killed, and she was shot in the hand. Then she came to San Francisco and became the consort of a divekeeper named Mendoza at 520 Pacific street. At this time the child was in a public institution in Stockton. The mother of the child gave this divekeeper a letter to the matron of the institution to take Lillian out and bring her to this city, where our Secretary found her a few days later. The mother was also known as Miss Grace Corbitt to her soldier friends, and many of the boys in blue were her visitors. The child was placed in a public institution.

Ed Weil opened up a phonograph parlor at 921 Market street. In order to make it pay well he introduced a number of obscene pictures in his machines. Complaints led our Secretary to investigate and he found the complaints not the least bit exaggerated. His machine and ninety pictures were seized and he was arrested. He appeared before one of the Police Judges who ordered all the pictures destroyed and gave him a reprimand. A week later he closed up shop and vanished, the exposure he had already received kept women and children away from the place and he froze out.

At the time our Secretary was seizing the filthy pictures three school girls were viewing pictures in other machines before they could be seized.. This is one way of corrupting the minds of young children.

Philip C——, 3 years of age, was found by our Secretary in Room 1, at 24 Turk street, with his mother, who was leading a life of shame. The child was removed from her custody and placed in a private family, and was later returned to his father, who had been separated from his wife for four years owing to her many vices. The paramour in the case concealed himself and later left the city.

J. D. Gibbs, who conducts a phonograph parlor at 724 Market street, was indiscreet enough to exhibit obscene records to a few of our officers, who went there dressed as soldiers. He was arrested and was fined \$10 by Judge Mogan and the records were destroyed.

Guardianship obtained over the following:

McLaughlin, Stephen	McLaughlin, Walter
McLaughlin, Gertrude	McLaughlin, John
McLaughlin, Ruth	
Freil, William	Freil, Hugh
Freil, Edward	Freil, Annie
Loy, Bennie	Loy, Alice
Ryan, James	Ryan, Mary J.
Ryan, William	Ryan, George
Ryan, Albert	Ryan, Anthony
McGowan, John	McGowan, Chester
McGowan, May	McGowan, Alice

Statutory Laws.

AN ACT.

TO PREVENT THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO MINOR CHILDREN.

Approved March 11, 1891.

Every person who sells, or gives, or causes to be delivered to any minor child, male or female, under the age of eighteen years, any intoxicating drink, in any quantity whatsoever; or who, as proprietor or manager of any saloon or public house where intoxicating liquors are sold, permits any such minor child under the age of eighteen years to visit said saloon or public house where intoxicating liquors are sold, for the purpose of gambling, playing cards, billiards, pool or any game of chance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment of said fine, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail for a period of not less than one hundred days.

TO PREVENT THE SALE OF TOBACCO TO MINOR CHILDREN.

Section 308, Penal Code of California:

“Every person who sells, gives, or furnishes, in any way to another, who is in fact under the age of sixteen years, any tobacco, or preparation of tobacco, is guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; *provided*, however, that this section shall not be deemed to apply to articles furnished on prescriptions from physicians authorized by law to practice medicine, nor to persons who supply such articles to their own children, nor to sales made to such minors upon the written consent of the parents or guardians of such minors first obtained in writing by the vender.”

AN ACT.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, AND TO PREVENT AND PUNISH CERTAIN WRONGS OF CHILDREN.

Minor not to enter saloon—Penalty.

SECTION 1. No minor under the age of sixteen years shall be admitted at any time to, or permitted to remain in, any saloon or place of entertainment where any spirituous liquors or wines, or intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, exchanged or given away, or at places of amusement known as dance houses and concert saloons, unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

Any proprietor, keeper or manager of any such place, who shall admit such minor to, or permit him or her to remain in any such place, unless accompanied by parent or guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. Every person having the care, custody or control of any child under age of sixteen years shall restrain such child from begging, whether actually begging or under the pretext of peddling. Any person offending against this provision shall be arrested and brought before a court magistrate, and for the first offense shall be reprimanded, and for each subsequent offense shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty for Begging.

SECTION 3. Any child, apparently under the age of sixteen years, that comes within any of the following descriptions named:

1. That is found begging, or receiving, or gathering alms (whether actually begging, or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything), or being in any street, road or public place for the purpose of so begging, gathering or receiving alms;
2. That is found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence;
3. That is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a vicious parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment.
4. That frequents the company of reputed thieves or prostitutes, or houses of prostitution or dance-houses, concert saloons,

theaters and varieties, or places specified in the first section of this Act, without parent or guardian, shall be arrested and brought before a court or magistrate.

When, upon examination before a court or magistrate, it shall appear that any such child has been engaged in any of the aforesaid acts, or comes within any of the aforesaid descriptions, such court or magistrate, when it shall deem it expedient for the welfare of the child, may commit such child to an orphan asylum, society for the prevention of cruelty to children, charitable or other institution, or make such other disposition thereof as now is or may be hereafter provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper or destitute children.

Child not to be Confined.

SECTION 4. No child under restraint or conviction, apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court-room, or in any vehicle for transportation to any place, in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime, except in the presence of a proper official.

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO ANIMALS.

[Approved March 20, 1874.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any three or more citizens of the State of California, who have heretofore, or who shall hereafter, incorporate as a body corporate, under the general laws for incorporations in this State, for the purposes of preventing cruelty to animals may avail themselves of the privileges of this Act; *provided*, that the corporate body first formed as aforesaid in any county, shall be the only one so entitled to the benefits and privileges of this Act in said county.

SEC. 2. The said societies may make and adopt by-laws governing the admission of associates and members, providing for all

meetings, and for assistant and district or local officers; providing, also, for means and systems for the effectual attainment of the object contemplated by this Act; for the regulation and management of its business affairs, and for the effectual working of the societies; prescribing, also, the duties of all their officers, and for the outlay of all moneys and the auditing of all accounts, *provided*, that such by-laws shall not conflict with the laws of the State of California, or of the United States, or with any provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. Said societies shall elect officers and fill vacancies according to the provisions of their by-laws.

SEC. 4. All sheriffs, constables, police and peace officers are empowered to make arrests for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, which by this Act is denominated a misdemeanor, in the same manner as is by law provided for arrests in all cases of misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. All members and agents, and all officers of each or any of the societies so incorporated, as shall, by the Trustees of said societies, be duly authorized in writing, approved by the County Judge of the county, and sworn in the same manner as are constables and peace officers, shall have power to lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any dumb animal, and may use such force as may be necessary to prevent the same, and to that end may summon to their aid any bystander; they may make arrests for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act in the same manner as herein provided for other officers; and may carry the same weapons that such officers are authorized to carry; *provided*, that all such members and agents shall, when making such arrests, exhibit and expose a suitable badge to be adopted by said Society. All persons resisting said specially appointed officers, as such shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. Whoever overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates, or cruelly kills, or causes,

or procures to be so overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance; cruelly beaten, mutilated, or cruelly killed, any animal; and whoever having the charge or custody of any animal, either as owner or otherwise, inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the same, or fails to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter, or protection from the weather, or who cruelly drives the same when unfit for labor, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. If any person shall carry, or cause to be carried, in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any domestic animal, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or knowingly and willfully authorizes or permits the same to be subjected to unnecessary torture, suffering, or cruelty of any kind, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and whenever any such person shall be taken into custody therefor by any officer, such officer may take charge of such vehicle and its contents, together with the horse or team attached to such vehicle, and deposit the same in some safe place of custody; and any necessary expense which may be incurred for taking care of and keeping the same, shall be a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can be lawfully recovered; and if the said expenses, or any part thereof, remain unpaid, they may be recovered, by the person incurring the same, of the owner of said domestic animal, in any action therefor.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall cause any bull, bear, cock, dog, or other animal to fight, worry, or injure each other for his amusement or for gain; or any person who shall permit the same to be done on any premises under his charge or control; and any person who shall aid, abet, or be present at such fighting and worrying of such animals, as a spectator, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. Whoever owns, possesses, keeps, or trains any bird or animal, with the intent that such bird or animal shall be engaged in an exhibition of fighting, or is present at any place, building or tenement, where preparations are being made for an

exhibition of the fighting of birds or animals, with the intent to be present at such exhibition, or is present at such exhibition, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 10. When complaint is made, on oath, to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant believes that any of the provisions of law relating to or in any way affecting dumb animals, are being or are about to be violated in any particular building or place, such magistrate shall issue and deliver immediately a warrant directed to any Sheriff, Constable, police or peace officer, or officer of any incorporated association qualified as provided in the fifth section of this Act, authorizing him to enter and search such building or place, and to arrest any person or persons there present violating or attempting to violate any law relating to or in any way affecting dumb animals, and to bring such person or persons before some court or magistrate of competent jurisdiction, within the city or township within which such offense has been committed, to be dealt with according to law, and such attempt shall be held to be a violation of section 6 of this Act.

SEC. 11. Any Sheriff, Constable, police or peace officer, or officer qualified as provided in section five of this Act, may enter any place, building, or tenement, where there is an exhibition of the fighting of birds or animals, or where preparations are being made for such an exhibition, and, without a warrant, arrest all persons there present.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall impound, or cause to be impounded, in any pound, any domestic animal, shall supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water, and in default thereof, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In case any domestic animal shall be impounded as aforesaid and shall continue to be without necessary food and water for more than twelve consecutive hours, it shall be lawful for any person, from time to time, as it shall be deemed necessary, to enter into and upon any pound in which any such domestic animal shall be confined, and supply it with necessary food and water so long as it shall remain

so confined. Such person shall not be liable to any action for such entry, and the reasonable cost of such food and water may be collected by him of the owner of such animal, and the said animal shall not be exempt from levy and sale upon execution issued upon a judgment thereof.

SEC. 13. Every owner, driver, or possessor of any old, maimed, or diseased horse, mule, cow, or other domestic animal, who shall permit the same to go loose in any lane, street, square, or lot, of any city or township, without proper care and attention, for more than three hours after knowledge thereof, shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; *provided*, that this shall not apply to such owner keeping any old or diseased animal belonging to him on his own premises with proper care. Every sick, disabled, infirm, or crippled horse, ox, mule, cow, or other domestic animal, which shall be abandoned on the public highway, or in any open space in any city or township, may, if after due search by a peace officer, or officer of said Society, no owner can be found therefor, be killed by such officer; and it shall be the duty of all peace and public officers to cause the same to be killed on information of such abandonment.

SEC. 14. Every person convicted of any misdemeanor under this Act, shall be punished as is by law provided for the punishment of misdemeanor, and all fines imposed or collected in any county under the provisions of this Act shall inure to the society in said county, organized and incorporated as herein provided, in aid of the benevolent object for which it is incorporated.

SEC. 15. All prosecutions for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be conducted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction, and any member of said society authorized, as provided in section five of this Act, may appear and prosecute in any of said courts, for any violation of any of the provisions of this Act, whether or not he be an attorney or counsellor at law; *provided*, that all such prosecutions shall be conducted in the name of the people of the State of California.

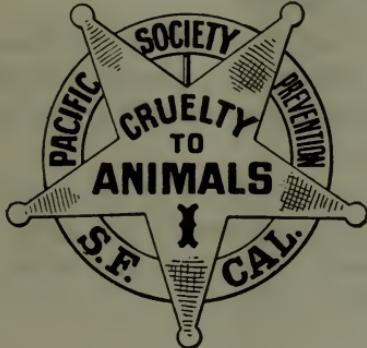
SEC. 16. In this Act the singular shall include the plural; the word "animal" shall be held to include every living dumb

creature; the words "torture," "torment," and "cruelty," shall be held to include every act, omission, or neglect whereby unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain or suffering is caused or permitted, and the words "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals, and the knowledge and acts of agents of and persons employed by corporations in regard to animals transported, owned, or employed by, or in the custody of such corporations, shall be held to be the act and knowledge of such corporations as well as such agent or employees.

SEC. 17. No part of this Act shall be deemed to interfere with any of the laws of this State, known as the "Game Laws," or any laws for the destruction of certain birds, nor shall this Act be deemed to interfere with the right to destroy any venomous reptiles, or any animal known as dangers to life, limb, or property, or to interfere with the right to kill all animals used for food, or with any properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments or investigations shall be performed only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly incorporated Medical College or University of the State of California.

SEC. 18. The Act entitled "an Act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals," approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and amendments thereto, approved March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby repealed.

PACIFIC SOCIETY'S BADGE.



Rules for Animal Officers.

1. Always wear your badge on your vest on the left breast.
2. Do not make arrests if you can avoid it. Admonish the driver. It is not the policy of this Society to make arrests only in aggravated cases.
3. Never make an arrest unless you observe the act committed: and always procure the names of witnesses and addresses of them immediately.
4. If you are obliged to make an arrest exhibit your badge so it can be plainly seen and read, and state why you are making the arrest.
5. If a policeman is convenient when you make an arrest turn the prisoner over to him and tell him what charge you desired placed against the prisoner, and give him the number of your badge and your name and notify this office immediately.
6. You can put the driver's property in care of the Police Department, or put it in a convenient livery stable and notify this office of your action.
7. Officers must use judgment. Horses have corns as well as human beings, and when newly shod sometimes walk a little lame. A horse that is permanently lame should be ordered out, as well as a horse with a sore back or sore shoulder, and that is done by displaying your badge to the driver and in a gentlemanly manner warn him. Otherwise you will be obliged to arrest him or report him at this office. Always secure his name and number of vehicle if possible.
8. Do not make yourself too officious when occasion requires you to show your authority; the quieter you perform your duty the more your interference on the part of the brute will be appreciated by the public.
9. Never make an exhibition of yourself by showing anger when you are in the performance of your duty. If vile language is applied to you, heed it not. You must expect abuse and rebuffs in every noble work.

10. Never shoot a horse, or kill any animal, unless you have the owners consent, and that made in the presence of a witness, or as otherwise provided in Section 13, P. C.

11. Never allow your badge to pass into the possession of another. The officer to whom the badge was given would be responsible to any individual to whom injury was done by the unwarranted use of the badge.

12. Endeavor to report all cases that come under your notice to this office and the particulars thereof. If you do not wish to give a warning or reprimand yourself, give name and address of individual and an officer will be sent from this office to do so.

13. In killing a horse the officer should stand in front of the animal with the pistol six inches of the skull, aiming at a point in the middle of the forehead.

Always

Remember that the spirit and office of this organization is to educate, rather than punish. No personal animosity should be allowed under any consideration. All work should be done without exhibition of temper or irritation. Remember that you should not make an arrest unless you have a witness. Endeavor to communicate with the office, when you have an aggravated case. Proceed according to law, as otherwise you lay yourselves open to prosecution by the person injured.

Ordinance.

ORDER No. 2624.

PROHIBITING MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS FROM FREQUENTING BAR-ROOMS, OR BILLIARD-ROOMS OR ENGAGING IN GAMES OF BILLIARDS POOL OR CARDS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful, within the City and County of San Francisco, for any proprietor, keeper, bartender, clerk or any other person having the charge or control of any saloon, bar-room, billiard-room or pool-room, or any other public place or places open to public view, to permit any person under the age of eighteen years to play or engage in, or be present at any game of billiards, pool or of cards, and it shall likewise be unlawful for any person under the age of eighteen years to play, or engage in, or be present at any game of billiards, pool or of cards in any public place or place open to public view within the City and County of San Francisco.

[PENALTY.]

SECTION 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 3. Order No. 2040, prohibiting persons under the age of eighteen years from frequenting bar-rooms or billiard-rooms for the purpose of playing or looking on games of pinpool or cards, is hereby repealed.

ORDER No. 2825.

PROHIBITING THE USE OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES OR DEVICES FOR THE REPRODUCTION OF OBSCENE LANGUAGE OR OTHER REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, by the means of any device, or composition of matter, or machine, or mechanical contrivance, to reproduce, utter or repeat, or cause to be reproduced, or reuttered or repeated, obscene, or indecent, or vulgar language, or words, or sounds.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, by the means of any picture, or pictures, representation, machine or mechanical contrivance, or device of any kind, to exhibit, expose or cause to be exhibited or exposed to the view of any person, any figure, picture, or object that is obscene, indecent, vulgar or lewd.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, have in his possession, under his control, operate, manufacture or to assist in the manufacture of, or barter, or exchange, or give away, or sell, or offer for sale, or otherwise dispose of, any instrument, picture, representation, machine, device, or mechanical device or contrivance, used or designed to be used for any of the purposes prohibited in the two preceding sections, or to be a witness to any such exhibition, representation, reproduction or repetition.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, gold coin of the United States, nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than fifty days nor more than two hundred days.

This ordinance was passed to cover the phonograph exhibitions.

ORDER No. 2085.

CONCERNING COCAINE, MORPHINE AND CERTAIN SUBSTANCES, THE USE OF WHICH IS INJURIOUS AND CAUSES VICE AND CRIME.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any apothecary, druggist or pharmacist, or any employee thereof, or any person whatever, to sell, barter, exchange, give away, dispose of or deliver to any person in the City and County of San Francisco, any opium or morphine, or any extract of morphine or product thereof, or any cocaine, or any product or extract thereof, or any of its salts or solutions, or any product or extract of erythroxylon coca, or any preparation or compound of which any of these substances, extracts or products is an element or ingredient, except upon such written prescription or written order of a practicing physician, as provided

in this order, and except upon the day of the date of said prescription or order, and there shall be for each such sale, barter, exchange, gift, disposition or delivery, a separate and distinct order or prescription in each and every instance.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any of the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this Order, or any person whatever, to sell, barter, exchange, give away, dispose of or deliver to any person in said City and County of San Francisco, any of said substances, products, extracts, preparations or compounds, without first recording in ink in a book to be kept for that purpose only, the date and time of sale or other disposition, the name, age, sex, color, and residence (giving the number and street or particular description of place or of residence) of the person receiving the same, the name and quantity thereof received, the name of the physician and the name and residence of the patient, and attaching to the bottle or parcel containing the bottle before its delivery the name thereof, the name of the physician and the name of the apothecary, druggist or pharmacist, or other person, who sells, barters, etc., or delivers the same, and his place of business or residence.

SEC. 3. The prescription or order must have the date thereon of the day on which it is made, and be signed by the physician, who must be a graduate in medicine, and as such have a diploma from a legally constituted medical college or chartered medical college or medical institution, and it must contain the name and residence of the patient for whom it is intended, and the number and street or place of the physician's office or residence.

SEC. 4. Said book and prescriptions and orders shall be open for inspection by the Coroner, District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, Chief of Police or any regular officer of this City and County, or any Grand Juror thereof. Said book shall be kept and preserved for three years after receiving the same. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse or to prevent in any manner or by any means the inspection of said book, or said prescriptions, or said orders, or any thereof, by any of said officers, or said Grand Jury, or any of the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this Order to fail to keep or preserve said book, or prescriptions, or orders, or any of them, as provided herein.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to present any false, or forged, or untrue, or fictitious prescription or order for any of said substances, products, extracts, preparations or compounds, or to obtain the same by means thereof, or to give any false or fictitious name, or to give or make any false statement or false representation to obtain or in obtaining the same.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any physician to put a wrong or false date on any order or prescription for any of said substances, extracts, products, preparations or compounds, or to willfully give any such order or prescription containing any false statement or representation of any fact or other matter therein, or to give any such order or prescription for a dose or quantity greater than usual or necessary for bona fide medicinal purposes, to cure or prevent sickness or disease.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any physician to prescribe or to give a prescription or order for any of said substances, products, extracts, preparations or compounds, for the purpose or with the view of any person taking the same for curiosity or to experience any of the sensations produced thereby, or to indulge in the use of the same or in the cocaine or morphine habit, or for any purpose except bona fide medical purposes of cure or prevention of sickness or disease.

SEC. 8. This Order shall not apply to the commerce or the trade to or between wholesale druggists, importing merchants and retail druggists, apothecaries and pharmacists, or sales or gifts to public institutions, charitable institutions or hospitals for medical use therein, or to medicines not prescribed by an authorized physician containing less than one-quarter of a grain of morphine or cocaine as a dose.

SEC. 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Order shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

[Approved at San Francisco, July 18, 1889.]

Objects of the Society.

The purposes for which it is formed are to suppress, and aid and assist in the suppression of vice and vicious trade; to prevent cruel and inhuman treatment of animals, children and human beings; to prevent children from being enticed away from their parents or guardians for vicious, bad or immoral purposes; to prevent the keeping or employing of minors in places or houses of prostitution or ill-fame, dives, saloons and places where liquor or intoxicants of any kind are sold or disposed of, or where there is any opportunity for minors to see or learn bad or vicious habits or gambling, or to associate with thieves, vagrants or persons of questionable repute and bad character; and, generally, to aid and assist, by every legal means possible, the enforcement and execution of all laws passed by the Legislature of the State of California for the protection of minors and other persons exposed to evil and pernicious influences, and also to see that all crimes against religion, conscience and good morals are prosecuted, and the offender punished according to the laws of this State; to obtain subscriptions and donations, and accept legacies and bequests for the purposes of carrying into execution the laws of the State of California and the objects of this corporation; and, generally to do and carry on and transact any and all kinds of business, and to engage in any and all transactions and enterprises which may be or become necessary, useful or appurtenant or auxiliary to any or all of the purposes or objects of this corporation.

To enforce the laws for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations and articles for indecent and immoral purposes.

The object of this Society is to prevent cruelty to children and animals, and to punish those guilty of the commission of cruelty as an example to deter others. It desires to educate the human instincts of society; to rescue children from depraved and vicious surroundings; to place them in good homes or institutions, and when there prevent improper persons from again securing their custody. It also compels negligent and delinquent parents to

support their children and thus save the tax payers unjustifiable expense by keeping them out of Public Institutions. Since its formation, this Society, through its Secretary, has saved many hundreds of children who would have matured into criminals or paupers.

The work of humane societies in this State relates to the prevention and prosecution of any form of cruelty, to any and all animals and fowl, domestic or wild, and children, (boys) under twenty-one years of age, and (girls) under eighteen years of age. Frequently adults are sent to the office of the Society. It has no jurisdiction in such cases. The laws in the PENAL CODE, relating to children, are as follows:

Kidnapping, rape, abduction, abandonment, failure to provide, admitting to saloons, selling liquor to children, selling them tobacco, keeping them in disorderly houses, or used for begging, or as acrobats. Also prohibits marriages with or between children. It also provides for guardianships of children, where parents are incompetent, drunken, cruel, vicious or criminal or improper guardians.

The laws in respect to the Prevention of Cruelty to animals are as follows:

Any person who overdrives, overloads, tortures or cruelly beats or wantonly injures, maims, mutilates or kills any animal or deprives it of necessary food or drink or permits any such treatment, is guilty of a crime. Also forbids poisoning or attempting to poison animals or fowl. Dog fights and cock fights are also prohibited under the statute.

The laws in respect to the suppression of obscene literature and lewd pictures are equally explicit.

Any person who writes, composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, distributes, keeps for sale or exhibits any obscene or indecent writing, paper or book; or designs, copies, draws, engraves, paints or otherwise prepares any obscene or indecent picture or print; or molds, cuts, casts or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figure; or writes, composes or publishes, any notice or advertisement of any such writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure; or sings any lewd or obscene song, ballad or other words in any public place or in place where there are persons present to be annoyed thereby, or take part in any model artist exhibition or procures, counsels or assists any person so to expose himself.

What the Society Wishes to do.

It wishes to stop cruelty to children, and to rescue them from vicious influences, and make good citizens of them.

It wishes to stop cruelty to animals, the driving of galled, disabled, crippled or sick horses; the overloading, overdriving of them, underfeeding and neglect of shelter for animals, and the cruel methods employed in shipping animals and fowl on cars and boats. It wishes to stop dogfights and cockfights, and the mutilation of dog's ears or tails, and horse's tails. It wishes to teach children to be humane, and to treat with kindness animals and birds, tame and wild; and to introduce humane literature in schools and homes. It wishes to encourage better methods of slaughtering and more scientific horseshoeing, and better care of stock and more regular feeding of animals and fowls, also to encourage better roads. It wishes to establish free dispensaries where sick animals of all kinds may be treated by the best veterinary surgeons without charge, and to maintain hospitals and shelters for their care.

It wishes to have free courses of lectures for the instruction of horseshoers, stablemen, drivers of delivery wagons, trucks, coal carts, trainers, milkmen, bakers and butchers by competent veterinary doctors to teach them the value of kindness and consideration; as well as how to kill an animal fatally injured and how to treat a sick animal in the absence of a surgeon.

What the Society wishes the Public to do.

It wishes every person in the community to join with it in making its humane work successful and to become a member thereof.

It wishes persons to give money to forward any department of its work or for the accomplishment of any of the specific objects just mentioned.

It wishes donations, gifts and legacies to form a reserve fund, which will guarantee its perpetuity and safe guard its finances. The "Report of the Society," demonstrates whether it is worthy.

Notice to the Public.

Why is it that Societies of this kind are necessary? Why do not the police look after neglected children and abused animals and the circulation of obscene literature? It has been found that most of the laws relating to or effecting children or animals are dead letters unless enforced by the systematic work of the agents of a regularly organized and duly incorporated Society instituted for that purpose.

Abused and neglected children and suffering animals cannot go into court with their grievances.

The Society speaks and acts for those who cannot speak for themselves. Every person (man, woman or child), who wishes to assist in this work is requested to contribute to this Society.

The Society needs members. Persons not wishing to become members, can donate. Persons wishing to contribute and who would like to have the work explained in detail can be enlightened by addressing our Secretary and he will call.

The Life Membership is \$50.00 and for Annual Memberships, \$5.00 and for contributing Memberships, \$1.00.

It needs an endowment to give it a steady income, and it is desired that all who can afford it, should take out Life Memberships or make its equivalent in a donation. All contributions and communications should be sent to Frank J. Kane, Secretary, 14 McAllister Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Friendly Assistance.

Every person should make it his or her business to report all cases coming under the jurisdiction of this Society, at the office of same and it will receive prompt attention. The work can be materially aided. Cases should be reported whether requiring prosecution or not. Complaints will not receive attention unless accompanied by complainant's name and address.

Advice to Animal Officers.

Remember that the spirit and office of this organization is to educate, rather than punish. No personal animosity should be allowed under any consideration. All work should be done without exhibition of temper or irritation. Remember that you should not make an arrest unless you have a witness. Endeavor to communicate with the office, when you have an aggravated case. Proceed according to law, as otherwise you lay yourselves open to prosecution by the person injured.

Jurisdiction of Society.

This Society is not a branch of any other society, but an independent corporation under the laws of the State of California.

It is the only Society in the State, which, as one corporation, has jurisdiction over children and animals and suppression of obscene literature and pictures.

We absolutely refuse to take cognizance of complaints in any county other than San Francisco, unless requested to do so by the authorities of said county.

SAVE FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR

By becoming a member of this society. Why do you pay five dollars a year into a society for the protection of animals, and five dollars a year into a society for the protection of children? When you can join this society, which embraces both animals and children for five dollars a year. The report of the Society shows that we are deserving of your support.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, 1100 Franklin Street.

The Pacific Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, and the Suppression of Vice, of which Mr. Frank J. Kane is Secretary, is an association with whose workings I have been acquainted for many years.

It has done an immense service since its first organization, in many ways, especially in preventing the spread of obscene literature among the young, and in saving helpless children from the cruelty and neglect of dissipated parents. Such a Society is an absolute necessity in our large cities, and the only means by which numberless cases of cruelty and degradation can be discovered and remedied.

I commend this Society to the generosity of all who have the interests of neglected and destitute children at heart.

The Secretary, Mr. Kane, has been an untiring worker in this noble cause, and deserves the co-operation of all good citizens. Send in your name and become a member of this Society. I hope that this appeal to you will meet with a willing response.

Sincerely yours,

P. W. RIORDAN,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The dissemination or having in possession, whether concealed or exposed to public view, any obscene literature, books or pictures, is unlawful, and any information given with the informant's name and address, will be regarded as strictly confidential.

No attention given to anonymous communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary,

FRANK J. KANE,

Rooms 25-26 A. & K. Building, San Francisco, Cal.
14 McAllister Street.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

To those who may feel disposed to donate by last will to the benevolent objects of this Society the following is submitted as a form:

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath unto the "Pacific Society for the Suppression of Vice, Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals," a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, the sum of _____ dollars, to be applied by it in aid of the objects and purposes of said corporation.

San Francisco, Cal. 190

To the Board of Directors of the

*PACIFIC SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND
CHILDREN AND SUPPRESSION OF
VICE.*

Gentlemen:

*I hereby make application for *
membership in the above named society.*

Business or profession

Business address

Residence

*Conditions of Membership, write in blank space which you prefer and cut out and mail to office, 14 McAllister Street.

Life \$50.00

Annual \$5.00

Contributing \$1.00

San Francisco,..... 190

I respectfully apply for membership in the
**Pacific Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children**

*and if elected agree to abide by the rules and regulations
of such Society.*

Name.....

Occupation.....

Place of Business.....

Residence.....

Proposed by.....

Cut this blank out, fill it out and mail it to 14 McAllister Street, the office of the Society, and our Secretary will call on you and give you all particulars. Before a member can be a District Animal Officer he must be sworn in by a Superior Judge and a suitable badge is provided, giving him authority over animals and fowl.

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CHIYO

16 Year Old Japanese Girl.

Rescued from a Brooklyn Place Brothel,



YUTE QUI

Yute Qui, 13 years old, a Chinese slave girl was rescued by the officers of this Society at 811 Clay street. Chow Foong, the woman with whom the girl was living, was the consort of a Chinese named Charlie Hing, a Highbinder. Two years ago this couple went to Mochow, China, and bought the girl and brought her here and compelled her to become their slave. She had been beaten and kicked by her owners frequently. At the time of rescue the child was suffering from a black eye, a bruised nose, and several cuts on her face when she was examined by the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission, 920 Sacramento street, to which place she was removed. Her body was covered with scars and she was in a filthy condition. This picture was taken only a few weeks ago. She is as happy as a good home and kind treatment could make her, and she appreciates what has been done and what is being done for her.



YUEN HO

Yuen Ho, the subject of this article, is 16 years of age and was removed by our officers from a Chinese brothel at 19 Ross alley. She was bought in Hong-kong, China, and brought here and placed in the keeping of Wan Kee, the keeper of the den she was found in. She did not like the life she was sold into and succeeded in sending word to the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission Home, who arranged so she could be identified when her rescuers went for her. When our officers entered the den with the

ladies of the Mission, accompanied by one of the Chinese girls of the Mission as interpreter, a rush was made by the inmates of the den to escape. Yuen Ho was identified by a certain piece of neckwear that had been sent her by the good ladies as a means of identification and was removed to a carriage and taken to the Mission at 920 Sacramento street. Our Secretary made an effort to catch the keeper of the brothel, but in the confusion he escaped by one of the many exits that are always found in the Chinese houses of ill fame in Chinatown. The keepers and inmates are materially aided in their escapes by the white men vultures who are paid out of the earnings of the Chinese harlots by the keepers for protection from the officers of the law and the Missions. Their headquarters are connected with the brothels by a system of electric wires, and when these miserable watchmen observe officers endeavoring to enter the dens of infamy a signal is given and the inmates disappear as if by magic. These creatures called men assess and collect from every Chinese and Japanese prostitute 75 cents a week. The women are led to believe that they pay the money for their protection against the raids of officers. Why should this be tolerated?



ALICE LOY



LILLIAN ALFS



CHAS. W. WALKER
(A Waif)

Chas. W. Walker now aged 4 years is the son of respectable parents who are living near this city. He was born on Taylor Street, near O'Farrell Street, in the home of an aunt. The parents and relatives entered into a scheme to get rid of the child when it would be born and they engaged a notorious specialist to do the work, for the consideration of one hundred dollars. When this lad was born he was wrapped in a blanket and carried in a drizzling rain to a woman on Telegraph Hill. The woman put it in her stove oven in order to resuscitate it; she notified our Secretary who placed it with a woman who had been a nurse and the lad knows her only as his mother. He has seen his father once, but never his mother. The parents have done nothing for the child's support. The mother believes her boy disposed of.



MINNIE AND JOSEY LORSON
(Beggar Girls)

These two little girls were apprehended by our Secretary on Golden Gate Avenue, begging from door to door. When asked their names and addresses they gave fictitious names and wrong addresses. Investigation proved that they were the eldest two of five children whose parents were living on Filbert Street. The parents owned their own property in which they lived and also realized \$16 a month for another house. The father was a mechanic and earned good wages but was away from home a great deal. The mother and children were brought before a Police Judge and reprimanded. They never went begging again.



FRASER W. LISS

J. W. Ragan, a blacksmith on Harrison street, near Sixth, was arrested on the 30th day of December, 1898, for beating a nine-year-old boy by the name of Fraser W. Liss with an iron rod, thereby breaking the bones in one of his hands, causing the child to suffer excruciating pain for many days.

Dr. Morgan was the attending physician. The child was obliged to carry his arm in splints for several weeks. His father is a clerk in a large shoe store on Market street. He applied at this office for assistance in bringing the brute to trial. A warrant was issued by Judge Conlan, he not knowing at the time the warrant was for a brother of a prominent physician in this city; nor did any one connected with the prosecution know that the physician and the blacksmith were relatives until the case was

called for trial. The doctor was very much in evidence then. The following is a record of the continuances granted in the case, which demonstrates clearly that influence was at work in behalf of the cruel blacksmith: First calling of case December 31, 1898, continued to January 7th, 1899, January 10th, January 14th, January 20th, January 25th, January 30th, February 3d, February 10th, February 17th, February 24th, March 3d, March 11th, March 18th, March 25th, April 1st, April 8th, April 22d, April 29th, May 6th, June 10th, June 15th, June 17th, June 20th, June 24th, June 30, 1899, dismissed.

Twenty-five continuances and then dismissed. If that is justice, what is injustice? Ask the humane and considerate man on the Bench of Department 2, Police Court, C T. Conlan. The persons connected with the prosecution would have to dance attendance of the Court, at each and every calling of the case, while the defendant would be busy attending to his own affairs on Harrison street perfectly indifferent as to the result of the case. He evidently had been assured that the case would be dismissed. The physician was seen in the Judge's Chambers and immediately upon the Judge taking his seat on the Bench he called the case of Ragan and dismissed it.

Frankie White, a little 5-year-old boy, was found by our officers in a terrible condition on Pollard street with his mother, who was a hopeless drunkard, and so emaciated that we were obliged to remove her to the hospital for treatment, where she remained for a week, when she was returned to the Court, where she had to face a charge of cruelty to her neglected baby. She was convicted and sentenced to serve six months in the County Jail for her neglect of her child.

The baby was placed in the Children's Hospital, where an operation was performed, the physicians being obliged to remove one of the poor child's legs, amputating it above the knee. The child recovered from the shock.

The woman called mother would put the poor creature in the back yard to punish it for crying. On one occasion she put it out in a rainstorm, where it remained until the neighbors rescued it in the early hours of the morning, more dead than alive.

The child's father was obliged to leave home owing to the mother's cruel treatment.

The cause of the amputation of the child's leg, was tuberculosis of the knee joint. The child remained there four months and was then removed and placed in a public institution.



BACON PLACE

SUPPLEMENT

As the Secretary of this Society I deem it necessary to give to the members thereof a statement of facts concerning certain cases that were brought into department 2 of the Police Court for trial by me and the treatment I received at the hands of the judge presiding in this court. On perusal the reader can draw his own conclusions.

On the first day of September, 1898, I was sitting in Judge Conlan's Court-Room when, by a nod of his head, he called me up to the bench and said to me, "Why, don't you go after Bacon Place now and close it up?" I told him it was a Police measure and that the Society had never interfered with the "social evil" and that we had confined our work in this direction to the suppression of obscene literature and pictures. He said "the police will never do anything there, I know that just as sure as I am sitting here. It is a shame that such a condition of affairs should exist there right opposite St. Mary's Church, if you take hold I will give you warrants for the owners, lessees and the women, arrest them for vagrancy and subpoena all the police in the tenderloin. I will make them testify to what those places are." I told him I would see the Paulist Fathers about it. I saw Rev. M. Otis a few days after and repeated to him what Judge Conlan had said. Father Otis did not receive the proposition with favor. He said he did not trust Judge Conlan on account of the way he had acted on a former occasion—Some months before, when the keeper of a house of ill fame, with several workmen, had been arrested for violating the fire ordinance in decreasing the size and multiplying the number of "cribs" right in front of the Church door—working from early Sunday morning till late in the evening—the cases fell into Judge Conlan's Court and the manner in which he had treated these cases made Father Otis distrust him and he suspected that a sinister motive had actuated him in suggesting the prosecution of the Bacon Place Dives and so he declined to favor any action at that time. I told Judge

Conlan the result of the interview and he said, "Well I am all right on Bacon Place, he need not be afraid of me on that score."

We discussed the Bacon Place question almost daily for sometime after. He would call me up to the Bench by a nod of his head or beckon with his finger.

On September 24, 1898, I invited Judge Conlan to attend a meeting of St. Mary's Square Association, which was to be held in the basement of the Church, corner California and Dupont Streets. He asked me to meet him in the rectory and I promised to do so at 8 o'clock that evening. We met at the appointed hour and place and he asked for an introduction to Father Otis. I introduced them and right then and there the Judge repeated what he had told me. He tried to explain why he had handled the other cases in the way he did and declared he would prove by his conduct in the Bacon Place cases that the reverend gentlemen's suspicions were unfounded. He would issue warrants and would convict them so quick that he would knock them silly. He was sure they would waive juries and after a few of them were convicted the place would close up. His subsequent conduct was to be a test of his sincerity. He stayed at the rectory about fifteen minutes and then took his departure. Mr. Conlan did not attend the meeting of St. Mary's Square Association. He said he might be recognized and then the Frenchmen would think that he was not their friend any more and he slunk away in the darkness.

After a conference between Father Otis, Geo. D. Shadburne, myself and other members of the Association it was concluded that the Chief of Police should be asked to close up the dives on Bacon Place before the Society took any steps in that direction. I was delegated to see the Chief on September 26th, 1898.

I called on the Chief and stated the purpose of my visit. It gave him a fit. He ranted and raved and gurgled and when he came to, he roared "Bacon Place is private property, send the principals to me and I will discuss it with them." He made a deliberate mis-statement when he said Bacon Place was private property. Mr. Shadburne went before him and Lees told him a yarn and also said if I attempted to arrest any one on Bacon Place, he would put every obstacle in his power in my way. I told Judge

Conlan what he said. He then told me to get a copy of the leases of the property on Bacon Place and he even went so far as to get a friend of his in the Tax Collector's Office to get the necessary data from the Recorder's books, which I have in my possession.

On September 27th, 1898, Father Otis, Mr. Shadburne and myself talked the matter over and we agreed that Lees would not do anything and as Conlan had promised to stand by us until Bacon Place was closed up, I should go ahead and get the evidence. I immediately undertook to do so.

Meetings between Conlan and me were frequent and always in the Court-Room, and the subject, closing Bacon Place, would be talked over, what evidence was necessary and how to get it and what charges should be preferred and whom to arrest.

He frequently told me there would be no danger of these people demanding juries. He would say, "I am friendly with them; I was the attorney for all those people before I went on the Bench and they have confidence in me and all I want is one case and Bacon Place won't last long. A \$500 fine would close it up like lightning." I began gathering evidence against the lessees of the property, on Bacon Place and also against the occupants of the cribs. Before I commenced gathering evidence on Bacon Place I received information concerning a house of ill fame, at 613½ Dupont Street, opposite St. Mary's Church, to the effect that the keeper of the house, a French woman, named Marie Gommet, was a procurer of young French girls in Paris, whom she brought here and compelled them to adopt and lead a life of shame. I worked on this case at the same time I worked on the Bacon Place cases, and on October 27th I applied to Judge Conlan for warrants for Marie Gommet, Fleurry Gommet, Philomena Barge, Louisa LeBaron, Lena Fremay, the first named for keeping a house of ill fame, Fleurry Gommet for living in a house of ill fame, and being inmates of a house of ill fame for the latter three. Conlan told me to let that case stand awhile. I insisted. He asked me why I wanted to arrest those people, there was no complaint against that house. He asked me what evidence I had I told him, I had evidence against the woman Gommet to the effect that

she was a professional procuress of girls in Paris and I wanted the warrants before I made any arrests on Bacon Place. He gave me warrants on the 28th inst for Marie Gommet, Philomena Barge, Louisa LeBaron and Lena Fremay. He put the complaint and warrant for Fleurry Gommet in his pocket and remarked I did not want to arrest him, he was a friend of his, just bring in the women—and he walked out of the Court-Room. I had the warrants served that night at 613½ Dupont Street and also arrested three visitors, a negro who gave the name of Wm. Ashton, who put up \$20.00 cash bail and was never seen again, James Piver, an Italian, who remained in jail all night and who was dismissed next morning, with my consent. Being all night in jail, until 11 a. m. was deemed sufficient punishment and the third visitor happened to be Fleurry Gommet, the Judge's friend, but, he gave his name at the California Street Police Station as G. Fluerry.

October 29th, 1898.

All of the defendants were called in Department 2, Police Court, Judge Conlan; except the negro, Madam Gommet's friend. A plea of not guilty and jury waived, was made and entered and the case continued until November 3d, 1898.

November 3d, 1898.

Cases called for trial, prosecution answered ready, but, Justice Kerrigan was sitting as Judge and he stated that Judge Conlan was too ill to appear in Court, and requested him to continue the cases of *these particular defendants* for one week. T. J. Lennon for the prosecution was satisfied with the Justice trying the cases, but, as the Judge of the Court requested the continuance, out of deference to his wishes in the matter, the cases were put over until 11th day of November, 1898. Right here I want to call the readers' attention to the fact that Election Day had come and gone, Judge Conlan found himself re-elected with a larger majority than ever he got before. Why such a large majority? Could it have been that the forces of the moralists and the immoralists were responsible for such a big majority? Were both forces led to believe that the honorable Judge of Department 2, Police Court was their friend.—Food for reflection!

November 11th, 1898.

Judge Conlan still ill, Justice Kerrigan presiding. All of the cases were continued at request of Judge Conlan, until November 25th. I went to Judge Conlan's residence that afternoon and saw him. He told me he would be in Court that day and would surely force the defendants to trial.

November 14th, 1898.

Saw Judge Conlan at his home. He told me that three individuals, all saloon keepers had been to him and wanted him to dismiss the cases against the Gommets. These men were always in the Court-Room, when the cases were called talking to the Judge and the defendants.

November 22d, 1898.

Conlan told me in his chambers, that he heard while in the Baldwin Hotel last night, that all the defendants would demand juries.

November 23d, 1898.

Conlan told me in his chambers, after Court adjourned, that the Gommet cases would surely go to trial on the 25th inst. He said to me, "They have already made their pleas." I said "Yes, plead not guilty and waived juries." Then he spoke about Marie Gommet. How much will I give her? I told him I desired a conviction and the evacuation of the premises at 613½ Dupont Street. He could use his judgement about the penalty.

November 25th, 1898.

Cases of Marie Gommet, et al, called.

Prosecution answered ready. Marie Gommet was without Counsel. (Another trick to cause delay.) She stood up, when called, and two shyster attorneys, who had appeared for her on previous callings of the case, sat in their chairs mute. She was asked if she had an attorney she looked at these two worthies, they were asked if they appeared for the defendant, one said the other represented her, finally Attorney Emilio Lastreto stated to the Court the woman was without an attorney. He merely spoke for her as a friend and not as her Counsel. The result of this move was another continuance until December 3d, 1898.

December 3d, 1898.

Counsel for Marie Gommert moved for a change of Venue, alleging bias on the part of the Judge and also to withdraw plea already made and demanded a jury. Taken under advisement until the 5th inst.

December 5th, 1898.

Change of Venue denied and jury allowed over till December 6th, 1898, to be set.

December 6th, 1898.

Case set for a jury trial, December 13th, 1898, at 2 p. m.

December 13th, 1898.

Case of Marie Gommert called at 2 p. m., in Department 2, Police Court, Justice of the Peace J. E. Barry, presiding. Judge Conlan absent. The defendants' attorney asked for a month's continuance. Denied. Then he asked for a week's continuance. Denied. Then he raised the question that the Clerk of the Court was not present, and therefore, the Court was not fully organized. Denied. Then the Assistant Clerk was objected to as acting Clerk. Overruled. The jury was polled and only twenty-two answered their names out of a venire of forty jurors.

Defense argued there were not enough jurors and moved for a week's continuance, which was granted, all of which was against the vigorous objections of the Counsel for the prosecution, T. J. Lennon. A new venire was ordered to issue for December 20, 1898, at 2 p. m.

December 20th, 1898.

Case called; prosecution ready. Justice Barry presiding. Counsel for defendant presented a certificate from a physician stating that she was too ill to appear in Court. Jurors summoned were dismissed. Case continued until January 5th, 1899.

January 5th, 1899.

Case called by Justice J. E. Barry, who was presiding. He said he had made up his mind not to try the case. He had been attacked by the Counsel for the prosecution who said he was not getting a fair deal and he would leave it for another judge to try. Counsel for defendant said they were ready to go to trial. The

jury had been summoned, the defendant and all the witnesses for the defense were present and they would insist on their client being tried now or else discharged from custody. Barry refused to go trial and he refused to dismiss and continued the case until January 10th, 1899, against the protests of Counsel for the prosecution and defense.

January 5th, 1899.

Louisa LeBaron, one of the co-defendants was surrendered by her bondsmen, at 2:40 p. m. and booked at the City Prison. This was immediately after the continuance of the Gommet case.

January 6th, 1899.

Louisa LeBaron was brought before Conlan, when his calendar was finished and when every body had left the Court-Room except the officers of the Court, and in the absence of any of the representatives of the prosecution, her Counsel, Mr. Lastreto asked that she be discharged from custody. Judge Conlan dismissed the case, without waiting to consult the prosecution. When I spoke to him about the dismissal, he said the prosecuting attorney in his Court, had moved that the case be dismissed, and he thought the woman was one of the Bacon Street women. He was led to believe so. Conlan knew she was an important witness against the defendant Gommet, as she was one of three girls, who were brought here from Paris.

January 10th, 1899.

Case of Marie Gommet called, Department 2, Conlan presiding, and continued until the 14th. Counsel for the defense gave notice that they would show that the Court had lost jurisdiction.

January 14th, 1899.

Case called; Conlan presiding. Counsel asked for a dismissal of the case, for the reason the Court had lost jurisdiction. The Court said he would give them a change of venue but would not dismiss. Case was put over to January 19th, 1899.

January 19th, 1899.

Case called; Conlan presiding. Went over on question of transfer to another department, until January 26th, 1899.

January 26th, 1899.

Case called; Conlan presiding. Counsel for the defense moved the case be dismissed on the ground that the case had lost jurisdiction. It may be well to explain here how the case lost jurisdiction. On January 5th, when Justice Barry refused to go to trial, at that time the defendant was ready to proceed to trial before a jury and he refused and could not offer any legal reasons for his conduct. He was simply put there by Conlan to discourage the prosecution and by reason of his action, the case did lose jurisdiction. But, Conlan in order to carry the case on in Court transferred it to Department 3, which is presided over by Judge Thos. F. Graham.

February 4th, 1899.

Case appeared on calender of Department 3, Police Court, and was continued one week and two weeks at a time until March 10th, 1899, when Graham dismissed it. He stated at the time the Court had lost jurisdiction.

The prosecution was prepared to show in evidence, aside from the charge of "keeping a house of ill fame" against Marie Gommet, that she was a notorious procuress. In 1897 she went to Paris and in an Employment Agency there, she engaged Theresa Malbay, Philomena Barge and Louisa LeBaron to do work in her hotel, at 339 Kearny Street, San Francisco. Each girl signed a contract in the Agency with Marie Gommet for 80 Francs a month. They all left Paris, May 28th, 1897, and took passage on the Steamer *La Bretagne*, from Havre, reached New York the following Saturday Night. The madam took the girls to the Hotel Marten, where all four occupied the same room. The following day, they started for San Francisco by rail. All fares and expenses were paid by the madam. Arrived here the following Saturday. Fleurry Gommet met the party at Sixteenth Street Station, Oakland. Madam took the three girls straight from the ferry to 613½ Dupont Street. When the girls entered the house, they became suspicious and asked the madam if that was a hotel, she said, "no, this is no hotel, this is all right, you will be all right, you will be happy." Then they all cried, they could not leave the house, they had no friends and could not talk

English; in a strange land and if they ran away, they were afraid they would be arrested and returned to Madam Gommet, and then be tortured and were compelled to submit. It dawned upon them they were in a bad house. The patrons of the house, were Chinese. They never saw Chinese before and were afraid of them. The madam would take the money the girls earned by their illicit traffic, from them. Shortly afterwards the house was closed by the police and was kept closed several months. This was done to break up the Chinese patronage of the house. The police had a blockade on it. The girls were never allowed to go out unless either the madam or Fleurry Gommet was with them—that was generally to the Theatre. At that time they had to live in the house. They were afraid to write letters because Fleurry would take them to post and they were fearful he would open and read them.

One Sunday Evening, Theresa and Louisa had a young Frenchman as a visitor. They knew him well, they thought well enough to trust, and they asked him to help them to escape. At 8 a. m., the next day, he provided a hack for them, at Dupont and Sacramento Streets. They ran out of the front door and jumped into the hack and were driven to the Gailhard Hotel, on Pine Street, between Kearny and Dupont Streets, and took lodgings there. Three days later Fleurry met them on Market Street. He wanted to talk with them, but they ran away. He followed them to the Gailhard and asked them to go back to his house. If they did not he would have them arrested. He told them he would give them 150 Francs each a month, if they would go back and become inmates. They refused to go, and again prayed to be let alone. They wanted to work honestly for a living. Several days later, two individuals, saloon keepers, friends of Gommet, on Mason Street, called at the Gailhard and asked them to go buggy riding. They went to Golden Gate Park. At the Baker Street entrance, they met Gommet. They did not want to see him. He followed them to Ingle-side and back to the City. They were driven from there direct to 613½ Dupont and told to get out and go into Madam

Gommet's. They refused and were then threatened with arrest as vagrants. Then they went in. Madam opened the door and said, "Now you are back and you will have to stay here."

Gommet and his madam, then told them that they could have their liberty and sleep outside of the house, and get half of their earnings. They went away and remained six days, when their money gave out, and when they got hungry, they had to accept their proposition. Negroes visited the house, also Japanese. They had loaned the madam money, several times, to pay an officer his \$5.00 a month. Two saloon keepers, one on Mason Street and the other on Third Street, got the house of Madam Gommet reopened, when it was closed up several months ago. Fleurry Gommet did have a room at 339 Kearny Street. (Upon inquiry there, the janitor informed me that Fleurry Gommet did have a room there, until September 1897, for which he paid \$12.50 a month. His letter-box still remains there.) (F. J. Kane)

"We paid 30 Francs, in Paris, for our positions here. We were virtuous girls, when we came here. We have never been married. Our letters from France were addressed to 724 California Street, called the Philo House, which is conducted by a sister of Fleurry Gommet.

"Our references all show we were good girls, when we met Madam Marie Gommet and we fear her now."

This statement was made and signed by Theresa Malbay and Louisa LeBaron, October 21st, 1898.

When Madam Gommet's friends learned that Theresa Malbay was a witness, they secreted her and each time we discovered her. And after a week's watch on her had to bring her into Court on a bench warrant. She was so thoroughly frightened by the threats of these people, she would not come until brought by force. The next morning at day break, she disappeared from 520 Stockton Street and has never been seen since.

The cases of Fleurry Gommet and Philomena Barge were dropped from the calendar of Judge Conlan's Court, between the

date of arrest and March 10th, 1899, when Marie Gommet was discharged.

On November 2d, 1898, Judge Conlan issued me 10 warrants for inmates of cribs, on Bacon Place, charging them with vagrancy.

November 3rd, 1898.

Six warrants were issued for inmates and lessees Joseph Michel and Robert C. Clapp.

November 4th, 1898.

All of these cases were continued to the 11th inst, without a plea. I asked Conlan for more warrants. He told me to wait until after Court adjourned, so the friends of the Bacon Place people would not observe the issuance of the warrants; of all the warrants issued none were issued in open Court; they were issued in his Chambers, in the Warrant Clerk's Department and at his home, on Page Street, as late as 11 p. m.

After Court adjourned he told me, it would not be policy to issue too many warrants, "wait until Monday and I will give you more." I insisted on him giving me warrants for the 3rd inst, and reminded him of his own promise that he would issue warrants to me for every day, as "each day constituted a new offense" were his remarks. He finally told me to wait until to-morrow, and he would give them to me.

November 5th, 1898.

Conlan was absent from Court, I was told by his confidential man in the Court-room that he was quite ill. I went to his house, at 8:30 p. m. and was told that he was out. Observe reader, quite ill in the morning at 10, and at 8:30 in the evening, doing politics on Market Street, in the 700 block. This was a plain case of dodge. It was on the eve of Election and it was evident he did not want to make enemies on either side and for that reason did not want to issue more warrants.

November 7th, 1898.

I again asked Conlan for warrants. He said, "you had better wait until after Election Day. If I continue issuing warrants,

Michel and those other fellows will get suspicious and will think I am standing in with you and they will work against me. As it stands now they think I am their friend, but just wait until after Election -- I will give some of them a hummer." I was told that a particular friend of the Judge, possessed important documentary evidence against Michel and he would not divulge what it was, unless Judge Conlan told him to do so. His name is Louis Longley, also known as Louie Magner and he is by occupation a French Macquereau. He is recognized as the French Prince of that class of citizens, who live off the earnings of fallen women. It is he who Judge Conlan recognizes as a political power. It is Longley, who has influence with Judge Conlan and it happens that Longley hates Michel the Chief of the syndicate of white slave owners, on Bacon Place. He was blinded by jealousy, because Michel would not give him cribs for his chattels to carry on prostitution. I saw Judge Conlan in his Court Room and he told me that he had told Louie Longley to tell me everything he knew, about Michel and others. When I did see Longley he had no evidence at all, but he knew other French Macquereaux who did have evidence, but, when the alleged evidence was produced, it was in relation to a lease on Berry Place, which was not material to the Bacon Place issue.

November 11th. 1898.

Justice Kerrigan was presiding in Conlan's Court. The cases pending, Joseph Michel et al, were called, but they would offer no plea. Justice Kerrigan stated that he was sitting at the request of Judge Conlan and was asked by him to continue the cases for two weeks. The prosecution was satisfied to go to trial before Justice Kerrigan, but the defense were not ready to plead and in deference to Judge Conlan's wishes he continued the cases to November 25th, 1898. During the time between the 3d inst and the 11th, I continued to gather evidence against the lessees of the property on Bacon Place, and also against the inmates of the cribs and at 2 o'clock this date, November 11th,

1898; I went to Judge Conlan's residence, corner Fillmore and Page Streets, with 10 complaints and a like number of warrants for him to sign. I was at first told he was too ill and could not see him. When I used a certain gentleman's name, Rev. M. Otis, I was ushered into his parlor and found him in a dark corner of the room suffering as he said from a sore throat. He had the shades all drawn tightly and the room so dark that I could hardly distinguish him. A hot sun was beating on the windows. I thought if he was suffering with a severe cold, he ought to take advantage of the sun bath, but I was, and am still of the opinion that he was faking illness. He said it would not look well for him to sign the complaints and warrants there and if he issued any more warrants the Bacon Place people would get suspicious that he was not all right and would demand juries when the cases would be called again. He said, "tell Father Otis from me not to be afraid of the outcome of these cases. Michel and the others will go to trial before me without juries. As it is, matters had better stand as they are. I will get their plea on the 25th inst and then we will have them." Louie Longley, he said, has two receipts in Joseph Michel's hand-writing given to a fellow for rent of cribs on Bacon Place and for the purpose of prostitution, written right out on the receipt. He said Michel had offered One Hundred Dollars for the return of the receipts, but he will never get them. I asked him where I could see Longley and see those receipts. He said Longley went to Mayfield yesterday, to visit his friend Anglade, that Louie would phone him the next evening (Saturday) at 6 o'clock, to learn when the cases went over to. He said Louie would be in the City, on Monday and then he would see me. He told Louie to tell me all he knew about Michel and give me the receipts. He said, Michel met him in an Election Booth, on Election Day, where Michel was Judge of Election, he told Conlan that he was watching his fight closely. "He thinks," Conlan said, "that I am going to dismiss his case, but, I'll fool the — — —." He said the receipts that Louie Longley holds will convict Michel without other evidence.

November 14th, 1898.

Saw Conlan, at his home, in the evening, asked him for warrants. He said, "wait until they plead on the 25th inst. Michel and the others will go into Court that day, waive juries and go to trial. If I give you warrants now, that will spoil the whole thing."

"Well," I said, "suppose these people demand juries."

"Oh, they won't demand juries, you can rest assured on that score." He said, "Michel expected to be dismissed, but I will fool him. A week from Saturday, Bacon Place will be closed tight, there will not be a woman in it."

November 15th, 1898.

Went to Conlan's house, at 1:30 p. m., was told he was in Mayfield, was expected back by 6 o'clock. Called to see him about the evidence his friend Longley possessed. Called at 7:30 p. m. had not returned.

November 22d, 1898.

Conlan told me that he had sent for Attorney Ach, who represented the defense, to be in Court at 11 o'clock that day for the trial of Michel might be agreed on. Mr. Ach did not appear. In his chambers he told me that Ach wanted to try one of the women first. He asked me what I thought about it. I told him the Gommet Case, first; Michel, second; Clapp, third. He asked what evidence I had against Michel. I told him, my case against Michel was complete. I thought it over afterwards and came to the conclusion that I had made a mistake in telling him what evidence I possessed. He said he was in the Baldwin Hotel, last night and was told that Michel would demand Juries. "Let them demand juries, I will make it hot for them. I'll raise their bonds so high and order them into custody too. They will soon get tired of being arrested. You can bet on that."

I asked him for warrants for Michel, Clapp and their tenants, but he said to wait until Friday next and see what they will do when they plead.

November 25th, 1898.

Joseph Michel and codefendants appeared in court, represented by their attorney and all of them demanded juries. The judge said, "I know it is the right and privilege of every one charged with crime to demand a jury trial, but, at this time of the year it is difficult to get good jurymen. Business men do not like to leave their business during the holiday times and I do not know when I can give a jury trial. I will continue these cases until the 30th, to be set for trial at that time." He then addressed me in the Court-Room and said, "I will be in my Court-Room to-night to issue warrants for the arrest of those women. You as a citizen, as the representative of a Society and as a peace officer will have to take on your shoulders to do what the Board of Supervisors and the Police Force should do. The people of that section want to get property for a Park, so as to improve the surroundings. With Bacon Place as an eye sore and a constant menace, there is no possibility of this end being attained. Popular sentiment will support you in any action in this case that you take and this Court will render you every assistance in its power. Close up every house in that place to-night, and see that each one is kept closed." (See the Daily Report of November 25th, 1898 and the Examiner of November 26th, 1898. I quote from those two papers as to his remarks.)

The report added, "The closing of Bacon Place now depends solely upon Kane and Judge Conlan." Kane did his utmost to close it. Judge Conlan did not.

After Court adjourned, I saw the Judge in his chambers. He told me to arrest every woman in the alley. "Arrest them for soliciting, if they nod or beckon to you go into the crib and arrest them and book them for soliciting."

He issued me (27) warrants for vagrancy. They were all Jane Doe and all against the inmates of Bacon Place.

November 26th, 1898.

I applied for 28 warrants he told me not to present them until Court adjourned and every body was gone and in the mean time, look up the bonds of the defendants. I did and found the bonds-men solvent. After Court adjourned he issued the warrants.

I asked him to sign warrants for Joseph Michel and R. C. Clapp for letting the premises. He refused. He would tell me not to have the warrants registered until late so the police could not let the persons for whom the warrants were for, know they were issued.

That night as was the custom I went into Bacon Place with 38 warrants and two Officers to serve them. Several arrests were made. When I reached crib 21 occupied by a French prostitute, who had given different names and who was designated in the warrant as Jane Doe. The attorney for the woman bluffed the Officers by telling them that they could not arrest any person as Jane Doe or John Doe, even if pointed out to them. I protested. I told them she was the person wanted and pointed her out to them. The attorneys threatened to bring any officer, who laid a hand on the woman before the Commissioners.

The officers refused to perform their duties. They were not well posted as to how to serve a warrant. I appealed to Judge Conlan by phone. He had given me his private telephone number several days before, West 670. I told him the officers refused to serve the warrants he issued to me this day, that the attorney for the women, Ach, was sitting in crib 21, waiting to know if more warrants were to be served. He said, "Let him stay there, he is not as good as the prostitute in the crib. They won't serve my warrants, eh? I told you before, a long time ago, that fellow Lees was no good. He is the cause of that and that monkey-faced Ach is getting his pointers from him. I'll be down right away and see if the warrants will be ignored or not. This was about 9 p. m. Conlan was found by me at California and Kearny Streets, at 12:45 Sunday Morning, November 27th, 1898. I repeated to him what I had telephoned and together we went to Bacon Place and he instructed the police to clear the alley. It was done. The cribs began closing up. I succeeded in pointing out to him, several of the women I had warrants for. They locked their doors. He ordered the police to climb through the windows and bring the women out. A few of them were caught, the majority of them escaped through their back doors. The

attorneys for the women had gone home and there was no one there to protest. He went to the California Street Police Station and there met the macquereau of Mary Dubois who was arrested in her crib, No. 50, at 1 a. m. and she was released.

Two visitors were arrested, one Julius Souffray in crib 28 and was booked at the California Street Police Station and the other (name unknown) was arrested by me in crib 50 and he was immediately released by Conlan. He also released Souffray from the California Street Station at the time Mary Dubois was released.

November 28th, 1898.

Cases of all the men and women arrested on Bacon Place called in Judge Conlan's Court and went over until Wednesday, the 30th inst. The attorneys for the defense gave notice that they would move for a transfer of all of these cases to another department, owing to the Judge's conduct on Bacon Place, on the night of the 26th and the early morning of the 27th inst. They were prepared to offer affidavits as to his conduct that would be very embarrassing for the gentleman on the Bench. He took the motion for transfer under advisement until the 30th inst.

November 28th, 1898.

To obviate any more trouble with Jane Doe warrants for vagrancy. T. J. Lennon for the prosecution stated that warrants for "keeping houses of ill fame" would be presented for service and he further suggested to the Court to try the cases on the calendar before any more arrests were made but Conlan did not heed the advice. Conlan issued 35 warrants after Court adjourned but it was some hours after. As a rule he would agree to meet me at the court-room, at 3, 4 or 5 o'clock to sign the papers. But, many times I would have to chase him from one end of town to the other. He told me when he was signing this batch of warrants that Lees and Ach were standing in together on this proposition, that Lees got Ach into these cases. He said he knew enough about both of them to drive them out of town. He said, "when St. Mary's and Quincy Streets were closed up. Lees told the women to go over to Bacon Place and he would not bother them."

November 30th, 1898.

Cases called and continued by the Judge until December 5th, 1898. The attorneys for the defense appeared with a valise full of affidavits alleging bias on his part and also reciting his conduct on Bacon Place and insisted on a transfer to another department. He denied their motion and the cases went over to December 5th, 1898, remarking that he would have a Judge from another department sit in these cases. This is where the politician Judge demonstrated that he had fallen down, or in other words had capitulated to the enemy. It was evident to me then that he had become weary of his undertaking. In fact he had no more interest in these cases. Election day had passed and he was again a Police Judge for two years. The moral forces believing him sincere worked hard to re-elect him, the opposing forces were equally as active striving to re-elect him. His interests had been subserved. Those who trusted in him had been duped, had been grossly deceived and now they could try and get rid of that hot bed of flagrant vice at their very doors the best way they could. Rev. M. Otis had judged the man correctly, (notwithstanding his promise to him on two occasions in the rectory of the Paulists to stand by them and cleanse Bacon Place—a volunteered proposition by himself,) when he said, "I doubted him. He is deceptive."

November 30th, 1898.

I presented thirty-three warrants for his signature to him. He said "wait until to-night, the Police Commissioners may do something with Bacon Place." He said he would call me up at 9:15 p. m. at police headquarters. I was attending the meeting of the Commission and at 9:25 he rang me up. I told him practically nothing had been done, that the Commissioners had requested that briefs be filed. "Oh, well," he said, "just what I expected. Bring out your warrants." He asked how many I had. Told him (thirty-three). "All right, bring them out and more too if you need them." I reached his house at 10:15 p. m. I had written the bail on the warrants \$300 or \$100. He scratched these figures and wrote in \$500 or \$250 on each warrant. It was 11

p. m. when I reached the Central Station to have them registered. Reached Bacon Place at 12 o'clock and succeeded in arresting only four women and two men. The fact of raising the bail did not discourage nor did it keep the persons arrested in jail. A Clerk of the Police Court was located in the upper part of the Klondyke Saloon, corner of Bacon Place and Pine, owned by Jos. Michel, where he had the bonds all prepared; all he had to do was to change the figures.

December 1st, 1898.

I applied to Judge Conlan for fifteen warrants at 10:30 a. m. He hesitated and thought for a few minutes, then he asked me where he could find me later. I told him I would wait until he adjourned Court, which he did at 12:30. He asked me where he could find me in a little while. I told him anywhere and at any time he would say. Then he told me he would call me up at 7 o'clock that evening. At 7:10 I called him up, or at least asked for his number—West 670—his wife answered that she expected him home at 7:30 or 8 o'clock. At 8:10 I rang up his home. A reply came back that he was not yet at home. At 8:15 he rang me up and said he would ring me up at 9 o'clock. At 9:15 I rang him up and the hired girl answered that he had not been home all evening. At 9:20 he rang me up. He said he was in the far East. He said he would meet me in my office at 10 p. m. and go with me to the court-room and issue the warrants. He never called me up nor did he call at my office. At 10:15 p. m. I rang up the Judge's house and the hired girl said he was still absent. I left my office at 10:30 and went to Bacon Place and had twenty-two warrants served of the date of the 29th inst. On my way to the California Street Station at 12:10 a. m. I met Conlan on the corner of California and Kearny streets and asked him why he disappointed me. He said he was in Jellison's saloon, corner of California and Kearny streets, all night and could not get away, and then to get rid of me told me to go into the station and see and note the hour the women were booked and the time of release, which I did. They were booked and released at 11:15 p. m.

December 2d, 1898.

I asked Conlan when he was on the Bench if he would issue me the fifteen warrants that I made yesterday. He said wait until after I adjourn Court. He then told me he would see me at 5 o'clock. Said he would call me up. I told him I had just made out thirty-three more warrants for last night's offense. He expressed himself in a very profane way and said "I'll call you up at 5 o'clock." At 4:20 p. m. he rang me up and said he would issue the fifteen warrants but no more and for me to meet him at his court-room in a half hour. We met one hour later and he signed the fifteen warrants and refused to give me warrants for Joseph Michel and R. C. Clapp, the lessees of the cribs. He said I had better skip them to-night. He said Ach would get out an injunction against him if he continued to issue more warrants. He thought if the men were skipped that night nothing would be done in that direction.

December 3, 1898.

Cases of all defendants called and put over to the 5th inst. on motion for change of venue and for advisement. I asked him to issue more warrants. It was then demonstrated that he was weakening on the side of morality. He said he would issue no more warrants until Monday, that he had agreed with the counsel for the defense to that effect. That they had told him if he issued any more warrants they would take out a writ of prohibition against him and stop him. I asked when he would give me more warrants. He said he was going to see Carroll Cook, George Knight and Billy Barnes and get their legal opinion as to the advisability of issuing more warrants and would know on Monday if he would issue them.

December 5th, 1898.

Cases called and were continued to the 6th inst. to be set for trial by Conlan. I asked him for warrants. He told me to wait a few days and he would give me some—Wednesday, I guess.

December 6th, 1898.

Cases called and were continued by Conlan until the 15th inst. to be set for trial. This was fun for the defense.

December 7th, 1898.

I saw and spoke to Conlan on the Bench. I asked him for warrants. I held them in my hand ready for his signature. He smiled, picked up his writing pen and to evade the question answered by asking me when I saw Louie. Louie is the Prince of the French Macquereaux in this city, to whom I have already referred in this statement. I asked him again for the warrants. He said wait until to-night and see what the Police Commissioners will do.

December 8th, 1898.

Saw Conlan on the Bench and asked him for warrants. He said: I want to see one of the Police Commissioners—I guess Gunst—and may give you warrants on Saturday; I can't give you any to-day.

December 10th, 1898.

I saw Conlan on the Bench and asked him for warrants: he said he had not seen Gunst, as yet, but he had an appointment with him at 5 o'clock that day and would, on Monday, the 12th inst., see about it. He refused to issue the warrants I presented.

December 12th, 1898—Monday.

Conlan absent. Justice J. E. Barry presiding. Conlan had flunked again.

December 13th, 1898.

Barry presiding. Cases that were continued on the 6th inst. to the 15th appeared on calendar and were continued by him to the 23d inst.

December 23d, 1898.

Barry presiding. Cases called. Ach, counsel for the defense, moved that the case of Marcelle Delourde, one of the Bacon Place women, be tried first. T. J. Lennon, counsel for the prosecution,

objected, stating that the Gommet case was the first one on the calendar and he wanted to try it first. Counsel for the defense insisted on his original motion. Mr. Lennon said if the Court leaned that way he wanted to try Joseph Michel first if he could try him first. The prosecution had the right to elect who they should try first and moved that a woman, Irene Waddell, be tried first. Ach insisted and finally Barry decided to try the Delourde woman first and the Waddell woman second, and set January 9th, 1899, for the trial of Delourde and January 10th, 1899, for that of the Waddell woman for jury trials.

January 9th, 1899.

Barry presiding. Ach, counsel for defense was in Sacramento making Dan Burns' fight, so Mr. Lastreto said in court, when he made his motion for a transfer of the case of Marcelle Delourde which was on the calendar of Department 2 for a jury trial at 2 p. m.. The motion for transfer was granted and the case assigned to Department 3, Police Court, Thomas F. Graham, Judge, and was continued in Department 3 to January 14, 1899.

January 10th, 1899.

Irene Waddell, Department 2, Police Court. Set for a jury trial on December 23d, 1898, was put over to January 14th, 1899, by Barry, who was presiding, on motion of defense.

January 14th, 1899.

Case of Marcelle Delourde, Department 3, Police Court, set for trial January 20th, 1899, by jury at 2 p. m. Irene Waddell and co-defendants in Department 2—Conlan's court—were continued to January 19th, 1899, and be segregated on motion of the defense.

January 19th, 1899.

Irene Waddell and co-defendants in Department 2, Conlan presiding. Cases were segregated; a total of 148 arrests were made; seventy-five of this number were dropped from the calendar this date and the remaining number, seventy-three, continued to the 26th inst. on motion of defense. The cases dropped were owing to a decision of Judge Cook in a habeas corpus case of one of

the women who had several charges against her. The Court decided that the first case must be tried before a second arrest could be made; therefore the cases were dismissed against all defendants, except one case ease.

January 20th, 1899.

Marcelle Delourde on trial for vagrancy, Department 3, Judge Graham.

January 26th, 1899.

Irene Waddell and seventy-two co-defendants called in Department 2, Police Court. On motion to dismiss by counsel for the defense taken under advisement by Conlan and continued to February 3d, 1899.

February 1st, 1899.

Marcelle Delourde acquitted in Department 3, Police Court. During the trial I was asked by counsel for the defense and told by the Court to answer, if I knew, who prompted me to make the arrests on Bacon Place. I answered Judge Conlan. A few days later Conlan went on the stand and swore that my statement was an unqualified lie. Upon cross-examination by Mr. T. J. Lennon, counsel for the prosecution, he admitted having several interviews with me in his court-room before the warrants were issued and also confessed to calling at the Paulist Fathers at 628 California street and speaking with them about arresting the Bacon Place people before warrants were issued for them, thus making *him* out the liar.

In dismissing the remaining cases on his calendar February 3d, 1899, he declared himself from the Bench in the following language: "Bacon Place is the proper place for prostitution to be carried on. These women have been there for a number of years and should not be disturbed. It is a necessary evil and could not be in a better locality." Reader what thinkest thou?

Record of Cases DISMISSED

by C. T. Conlan, Judge of Department 2, Police Court, in which the Secretary of this society was complainant.

Obscene exhibition:

H. D. Crackbon.

Selling morphine without a physician's prescription:

T. T. Fraser,	Henry W. Hill,
A. Friend (2 cases),	F. G. Lindsay,
Geo. Miner,	Herman Foulks,
H. Geddes,	W. F. Hurtzig,
Emery P. Gates,	Frank Boswell,
J. W. Angell,	F. J. Collins,
Henry Harrold.	

Selling tobacco (cigarettes) to minor children:

Theodore Helm,	A. H. Apparitus,
Paul Krueger,	Martin Keating,
Ernest Blohm,	J. L. Parker,
C. Bonin,	A. Wessels,
A. Harris,	L. M. Ewing,
Meyer Munter,	Leoni Zeigler,
Charles Fett,	F. K. Arnold,
Geo. Berkhardt,	B. Werthman,
Richard Fincken,	H. Depper,
Dennis Murphy,	Charles Roller,
Charles Peters,	M. A. Livingston,
Jacob Beer.	

Keeping for sale, having in possession and exhibiting obscene literature and pictures:

B. Stein,	Herman Uber,
Paul Yager.	

Selling liquor to minor children:

J. W. Rowland,	John Coleman.
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Cruelty to minor children:

M. Kilkenny,	Wm. Warren,
Kate Manning.	

Failure to provide for a minor child:

P. F. Duggan,	Wm. Gannon,
F. Clodius,	A. Ingargiola.

Battery on child:

Paul Webber,	J. W. Ragan,
Wm. Harrison.	

Vagrancy:

Edward Nowland	Lena Weinmann.
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Cruelty to animals:

C. H. Mason,	Thomas Larkin.
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Lewd and indecent act:

Andrew E. Earl.	
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Obscene exhibition by phonograph:

M. Kohlmann,	H. L. Parish,
J. G. Gleason,	

Letting premises for the purpose of prostitution:

Joseph Michel, 5 complaints,	Robert C. Clapp, 5 complaints,
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Vagrancy—women of ill repute:

Irene Waddell,	3 complaints	Mable Carleton,	2 complaints
Gertie Carnell,	1 "	May Wilson,	1 "
M. Delourde,	2 "	Hazel Dell,	4 "
D. Dubois,	3 "	Gussie Devere,	2 "
A. Perrier,	2 "	K. Phillips,	2 "
M. Patterson,	2 "	B. Purcell,	2 "
Grace Sawyer,	2 "	Lillie Smith,	2 "
Clyde St. Clair,	2 "	Jennie Adams,	1 "
Lillie Alto,	1 "	M. Benoche,	1 "
Lucy Brunet,	4 "	Rosy Brunet,	1 "
Flossie Baldwin,	1 "	M. Bellinger,	1 "

K. Rodgers,	3	complaints	Eva Russell,	1	complaints
Josie Marquis,	1	"	Elsie Moissent,	1	"
Lillie Muller,	1	"	Leontine Martin,	1	"
Lulu Howard,	2	"	Carrie Hudson,	2	"
C. Hernandez,	2	"	May Howard,	1	"
Minnie Lee,	1	"	Ruby Temple,	2	"
Julia Youbert,	2	"	May Ivens,	1	"
Grace McDonald	2	"	Blanche Wells,	1	"
Mina Jones,	1	"			

Keeping houses of ill fame:

Lucy Brunet,	3	complaints	Rosie Brunet,	3	complaints
M. Bellinger,	3	"	F. Baldwin,	2	"
C. Hernandez,	3	"	C. Hudson,	2	"
L. Howard,	1	"	May Howard,	1	"
L. Alto,	3	"	M. Ivens,	3	"
M. Dubois,	3	"	G. Devere,	2	"
H. Dell,	3	"	J. Youbert,	1	"
L. Marten,	2	"	L. Muller,	3	"
K. Rodgers,	2	"	E. Russell,	3	"
A. Perrier,	3	"	M. Patterson,	1	"
B. Purcell,	2	"	M. Carleton,	2	"
G. Carnell,	3	"	G. Sawyer,	3	"
C. St. Clair,	3	"	L. Smith,	1	"
M. Wilson,	3	"	I. Waddell,	2	"
B. Wells,	2	"	G. McDonald,	2	"
N. Jones,	1	"	R. Temple,	2	"

Visitors to house of ill fame;

Fleurry Gommett.

Being inmate of house of ill fame;

Philomena Berge,
Lena Fremay.

Louisa Le Baron,

Why were these cases dismissed? It was not for the lack of evidence, nor was it for defective complaints filed in these cases. At the time of the dismissal it was not apparent to me why he dismissed them without a hearing.

A short time after he dismissed the morphine and cigarette cases he asked me for the names of all the defendants who had been arrested for selling tobacco to minor children, and also the druggists who had sold morphine without a physician's prescription, saying that he wanted to keep a record of those names.

I furnished him a list of the names and addresses. That was several weeks before a municipal election at which he was a candidate for Police Judge for re-election.

A few weeks after giving him the names and addresses I observed in the business places of the people against whom he had dismissed the above cases, his election cards announcing himself as a candidate for Police Judge. It dawned upon me then what he wanted the names and addresses for.

One day previous to the dismissal of these cases I asked him what he proposed to do with these cases, that they had been continued many times and that I was anxious to have them disposed of. He said: "Many of these men are friends of mine." Subsequently in my absence from his court one day all of the tobacco and morphine cases were dismissed. It was not for the lack of evidence, because there had been no hearing in any of the cases. He not alone dismissed the tobacco cases once, but he also dismissed several tobacco cases the second time, the results of my second crusade. In both instances the Police Judges of Departments 1, 3 and 4, compelled the defendants in their courts to go to trial, found them guilty and sentenced them to pay fines of five dollars to ten dollars each. Some of these defendants in his court, when their cases were called, desired to have them disposed of at once, but the Judge of Department 2 would not permit the defendants to enter a plea. He was not anxious to try their cases and continued them of his own volition from week to week, when he dismissed them. In doing so we think he was doing politics. We would assume that the Judge would have the support of

these men at the polls on election day, and the fact that his cards were conspicuous in their places of business was conclusive, in my mind, that they would support him as they considered themselves under favor to him for dismissing their cases.

The vagrancy charges and keeping houses of ill fame relates to the Bacon-street crusade. He dismissed all cases without giving the prosecution a chance to try them. In the cases of M. Kohlmann, H. L. Parish and J. J. Gleason for exhibiting obscene pictures in a phonograph he continued their cases from July 6th, 1898, from one to two weeks at a time until November 21st, 1898, a few weeks after election, when he dropped them from his calendar. October 6th, 1898, in the court, he told me he would find Kohlmann guilty and fine him \$10. I believed him and went away. The other two men being employed by Kohlmann, their cases were dropped. Some months after I had occasion to have Kohlmann arrested for a similar offense and I remarked to him that he had been found guilty and had paid a fine for exhibiting pictures several months before. He laughed and denied that he had been convicted and fined. This caused me to make an investigation and I found in the books in the Police Department that Judge Conlan had not found this man guilty nor had he fined him, but that he continued the case until November 21st, when he dismissed it.

FRANK J. KANE,
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